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The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 343 SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED..... At 12 0 / UNSTAMPED .. 1 5 0

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1860 PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Re-Engagement for a Few Nights Longer of Madame CELESTE, and of the principal Members of the Company of the Theatre Royal and of the Lyceum, London.

On THIS (SATURDAY), JUNE 9, 1860,

the Entertainments will commence with a New Drama, in Three Acts (Never Acted Here), of the most powerful and interesting interest, most tastefully arranged by J. French, Esq., from the well-known Poem of "Conscience," written by M. de Lamartine, entitled A SISTER'S SACRIFICE; OR, THE ORPHANS OF VALNEIGH. Reserved Seats, 3s.; Second Price, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. To conclude with (First-Time) an Original Extravaganza founded on the Popular German Fairy Tale, by the Brothers Grimm, entitled KING THRUSHBEARD; OR, THE LITTLE PET AND THE GREAT PASSION.

The whole produced under the direction of MADAME CELESTE.

King Fiercefellow, ... Mr. John Rouse
King Thrushbeard, ... Miss Kate Saville
Queen Impetious, ... Miss Hodgson
Which will be performed on Monday next, for this Night only.

GREEN BUSHES,

Madame Celeste.

Box Office open from 11 till 4 o'clock, where places may be secured. Doors open at Seven; to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2 2s. Front Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s. 6d.; Upper Circle, 2s. 6d. Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 1s.; Second Gallery, 6d. Stalled Circle, 3s. 6d. No Second Price to Pit or Gallery. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted. No money returned. Pass-out Checks not transferable. Children in the arms not admitted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Season and Last Appearance of Mr. E. D. LYONS, Continued Success of Miss LOUISE KEELEY.

Every Evening during the Week, with Brilliant Success.

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ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS,

Sole Lessee—Mr. T. Kirby. Director—Mr. J. Clouston Foster.

This Evening, and Every Evening during the Week, open with the Celebrated Tyrolese Vocal Company.

The celebrated Grotesque, Pantomimist, and Comique, Mr. Saltee, from the Royal Princess' Theatre, London, will appear every Evening with the Tyrolese Company, by Special Permission, as performed before Her Majesty and the Royal Family.

Mr. Robert Fraser, the celebrated descriptive Scotch vocalist and comedy, from the London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Manchester concerts.

Marta, the Wizard of the World, who will appear each evening in his Astonishing Performance, which created such a sensation recently at the Crystal Palace.

Miss Martinus, the fascinating Danseuse, from the Royal Opera, Miss F. Henri, the admired Soprano, from the Nobilities' Concerts London.

Commencing each evening at 10 o'clock, with a grand display of FIREWORKS!

On a novel and splendid scale, under the especial superintendence of Mr. Kirby, Pyrotechnist to Her Majesty's Theatres, &c.

Should the weather prove unfavourable, the Entertainments will take place in the Concert Hall.

The Concert Hall has been splendidly decorated, and the Stage considerably enlarged for the Grotesque Amateur Theatricals.

Admission to the Gardens, One Shilling. Admission to Hall—Reserved Seats, Sixpence; Promenade, Free.

Gardens open at Half-past SIX. Performances commence at a Quarter-past Seven. Carriages at Half-past Ten.

The Lessee reserves the right of excluding all questionable characters.

Private Tickets to be had of Mr. Kirby, 18, Lower Sackville-street.

HENGLER'S EQUESTRIAN PALACE,

GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

Open every Evening at a Quarter-past Seven, commencing at a Quarter to Eight o'clock.

THIS DAY (Saturday), June 9,

DAY PERFORMANCE AT HALF-PAST TWO.

EVENINGS at a Quarter to Eight.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO.

Most extraordinary Performances unattained by any other Artists, together with a Host of Posies and Horses of the most rare and beautiful description.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JUNE 11th and 12th,

Two of the best Equestrian Pieces ever witnessed.

KENILWORTH CASTLE; OR, THE DAYS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

AND

ASTLEY'S RIDE TO YORK, AND THE DEATH OF BONNY BLACK BESS.

The Spectacle accurately introduced to show the Most Wonderful and BEST-TRAINED HORSE IN THE WORLD.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14th,

By C. Rivaller intends to give a Benefit on behalf of the RELIEF FUND FOR THE DISTRESSED POOR IN ERRIS and its Neighbourhood, whose sufferings have called forth so general an expression of sympathy; and trusts that in the act of doing so, he is affording a worthy object, will have the effect of drawing an overflowing house, and of returning a good sum to the fund for relieving the prevailing distress.

In Preparation, on a Scale of Splendour never equalled, the Grand Spectacle of CINDERELLA; OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, In which a host of Juveniles will appear.

Prices of Admission—Stalls (select), 3s. 6.; Boxes, 2s.; Second Seats and Promenade, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children under twelve years of age, Half-price to Stalls and Boxes, 1s.; Gallery, 3d. Private Boxes, £1 1s., £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2 2s. Second Price to Pit or Gallery, 1s. Upper Stalls, 2s. Second Price to Pit or Gallery, 1s. Upper Gallery, 6d. Second Price to Pit or Gallery, 3d. Private Boxes and Stalls to be had at the Box-office, Queen's Theatre, Great Brunswick-street. Doors open at Seven o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s., £1 5s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper Ditto, 6s. 6d.

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UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL LADIES' CONCERT will take place in the DINING HALL, Trinity College, on the Evening of THURSDAY, the 14th INSTANT.

Additional Tickets will be distributed to members, according to priority of application, AT THIS DAY, at the Committee Rooms, Trinity College, between the hours of four and five (by town).

NEW MOLYNEUX ASYLUM AND CHURCH FOR BLIND FEMALES, UPPER LEESON-STREET, DUBLIN.

The Trustees and Committee beg to inform the Friends of this Institution that the Consecration of the Buildings will be performed on MONDAY NEXT, the 11th instant, at Twelve o'clock; that of the Asylum by

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,

and that of the Church by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

Tickets of Admission may be obtained from the Secretary, at his Office, 16, Fleet-street, and from Mr. Curry, Upper Sackville-street; Mr. Hodges and Smith, Mr. Herbert, and Mr. Carson, Grafton-street.

W. A. TISDALL, Secretary.

MONEY.—BILLS at Three Months promptly DISCOUNTED.—Apply, by letters only, to "L. M.," Post-Office, Cork.

HAY FOR SALE.

70 TONS Sound, Seventy Trusses of Hay, pressed for exportation; two cwt. to the Truss.—Apply to Trusks, C. Weirs, North Wall, Wharf Werfield, Dublin.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS FOR PROVISIONS FOR THE IRISH CONVICT SERVICE.

In consequence of a misunderstanding as to the time for sending in tenders, the period has been extended to THURSDAY, the 14th JUNE, 1860, inclusive.

Parties who have already sent in tenders may either abide by their present tenders, or send in fresh ones.

(By order)

R. S. HICKEY, Secretary.

Government Prisons Office,
Dublin Castle, 8th June, 1860.

ESTABLISHED BY HADEN AND PALMER, 1840.

GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.

DR. PALMER,

23, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,

(Corner of Northcumberland.)

Dublin and Surgeon (Twenty-seven Years' Experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Ledwich School of Medicine.

Consultations, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 1 to 2 o'clock.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.

MADAME ERNESTINA

respectfully announces that in compliance with the generally expressed wish of many of her distinguished friends, she purposes giving a MORNING CONCERT, on the above-named Room, on TUESDAY NEXT, at Three o'clock p.m. Doors open at half-past Two o'clock.

Stalls, 5s. 6d., to be had at the usual places.

Promenade (a few Reserved Seats), 2s. 6d.

Programmes in a few days.

MISS THROUBALD IN DUBLIN.

This lady, who has caused so much sensation throughout the Provinces, as a distinguished

TEMPERANCE VOCALISTE,

invited by the Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society to appear at their Monthly Meeting, to be held on

THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 14th inst.

in the

METROPOLITAN HALL,

will do so with pleasure to the Meeting. Her exertions throughout the country have been listened to by crowded audiences, evincing admiration and interest, for each of these have generally.

Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock.

Admission, 6d. and 6d.

Bonbons to wear badges, which will be supplied to them at the Door.

(By order)

ROBERT RUST, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHORAL SOCIETY.

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Consultations, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 1 to 2 o'clock.

Public Notices.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS, &c.

Tenders will be received up to the 18th instant, inclusive, for FILLING that portion of the OLD HARROWS at DUNLEARY next off by the Railway, according to Plans, Specifications, and conditions, to be seen at the Office of R. H. Fetter, Esq., C.E., 34, Leinster-road, Rathmines, where the tenders for the work are to be sent.

Dublin, 1st June, 1860.

NOON PRAYER MEETING,

METROPOLITAN HALL.

The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY next, JUNE 12th, at Twelve o'clock.

Also, in the Evening, at Eight o'clock in the same place, a similar meeting will be held, more especially for Young Men, to which all classes are invited.

The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

KANTURK—TIERNEY ARMS HOTEL.

Visitors to Kanturk will find the Tierney Arms replete with conveniences and comfort at moderate charges. An exceedingly cheerful Room for the exclusive use of Commercial Gentlemen, who will have all the advantages of a first-class Posting Establishment.

The elegant situation of the House, with its fine garden, renders it a most desirable Hotel, and the subscriber shall leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his patrons.

P. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

The Hotel Car waits the Trains.

ANALYSIS OF

ALTHORP'S AMERICAN CATTLE AND HORSE FEEDER.

"I have analysed a specimen of this food, submitted to me for analysis, and the following are the results at which I have arrived:—

	100 Parts contain.
Water	14.40
Fructin (or Flesh-forming Substances)	13.72
Starch, Gum, and Mucilaginous Matters	57.87
Oil	3.26
Woody Fibre	4.35
Mineral (Ash) Salts	6.40

"The remarkable composition of this food is peculiar. As it is composed in small parts of carminative and flavouring ingredients, it appears to be very palatable, and I have no doubt it will be readily eaten by all kinds of cattle at a fair price, I have no doubt that the sale will be very large.

"CHARLES A. CAMERON,
"Professor of Chemistry, M.D., &c., &c."

This food is recommended by Professor Cameron, as being the best, purest, and cheapest yet offered for sale.

Wholesale agent for Ireland,

J. JONES,

12, FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

EXAMINATION in the Irish Language will be held as follows:—

For Premiums granted by the Board, on Wednesday, 13th of June.
For the Kyle Prizes, on Tuesday, the 19th of June.
For Prizes given by the Society, on Thursday, the 21st of June.
For Book Premiums, on Saturday, the 23rd of June.

Scientific Examination to commence at 9 o'clock. The other examinations at 10 o'clock each day (College time).

D. FOLEY, D.D.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

The Steamships Havelock, Perth, and Wallscourt sail to and from Glasgow calling at Greenock, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until further notice. Harwich, Monday 11th, at 5 o'clock Afternoon. Perth, Harold, Wednesday, 13th, at 4 o'clock Afternoon.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, by Deed bearing date the 7th day of June, 1859, and made between Joseph Harrison, of James'-street, in the city of Dublin, of the one part, and Elizabeth Harrison, his Wife, of the same place, of the other part, whereby they have consented and agreed to separate and live apart from each other, and for the considerations in said Deed mentioned, I hereby Caution the Public and all persons whomsoever against giving me credit and Elizabeth Harrison any Credit in my name henceforth.

JOSEPH HARRISSON,

47, James'-street.

TO BE SOLD FOR £83 19s., COST £90 GUINEAS.

A Handsome Silver Waiter, suitable for presentation, weighing 120oz. 14 dwt., or 7s. per ounce. To be seen at the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, 75, Grafton-street. (late 7, Bennett's).

N.B.—Diamond, Plate, and Jewels, Purchased or taken in Exchange.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NORTH WALES.

Excursion Tickets will be issued at the Company's Office, Kingstown Pier, on and after JUNE 1st, 1860, until further notice, to Bangor and Conway, available for one calendar month.

FARES FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY.

To Bangor.			To Conway.	
From Kingstown.	1st Class 18s. 6d.	2nd Class. 12s. 0d.	1st Class. 21s. 0d.	2nd Class. 17s. 6d.

The Tickets are available by any train or boat, must be shown to the Company's servants on demand, and if transferred will be forfeited.

(By order)

Chester, May, 1860.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

NOTICE TO COAL MERCHANTS.

The Commissioners of Public Works will receive up to 22nd June instant, Tenders for the supply of the following quantities and descriptions of Coals, respectively:—

Best Welsh Steam, about	2,500 tons.
Best Steam, about	800 tons.
Best Wigan, about	100 tons.

To be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered by me up to the 30th June, 1861, inclusive, to the various Government Offices in the Dublin district. Parties desirous of tendering will be furnished with forms of application at the Customs' Office, Custom House, with conditions of contract, and a schedule exhibiting the various places to be supplied. Any party whose tender may be accepted will be required to execute a formal agreement, and to deposit a sum sufficient for the due performance of the contract in all its conditions, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners. The Commissioners will not necessarily accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve to themselves the liberty to tender for the full amount for all the divisions of the district or any one of them.

EDWARD HORNSBY, Secretary.

(By order)
Office of Public Works, Custom House,
Dublin, 1st June, 1860.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE, OR PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION,

For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.

FOUNDED 1839.

OFFICE—39, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

A SERMON, in aid of the Funds of the above Society, will (D.V.) be preached in STILLORGAN CHURCH, on SUNDAY next, 10th day of June, 1860, by the Rev. A. S. FULLER, A.M., Rector of St. Mark's, Dublin. Divine Service to commence at half-past 11 o'clock.

The object of the Orphan Refuge is to preserve the Protestants of Mixed Marriages from the influence of Romish Priests, who, in Roman Catholic Orphanages, which shelter the offspring of those unhappy marriages, have only existed, it is only within the last few years, that Protestants have turned their attention to the duty and importance of rescuing these poor children from the dangers to which they are so peculiarly exposed. Although this Society was formed in the year 1839, it failed to attract much public attention till within the last eight or ten years, during which period it has been making a decided and steady progress, as will appear from the following statement:—

The number of Orphans at the close of the year 1857 was	97	The gross income for the year ending 31st December, 1851 was	£225	16	9½
1858 ..	61	1857 ..	324	10	11
1854 ..	87	1858 ..	362	0	11½
1855 ..	106	1859 ..	418	19	10
1856 ..	109	1854 ..	457	15	9
1857 ..	120	1855 ..	502	4	0
1858 ..	122	1856 ..	577	0	0
1859 ..	130	1857 ..	1,000	0	0
At present ..	150	1858 ..	1439	9	6

The Orphans adopted by this Society are domiciliated in respectable Protestant families, in various parts of the country, under the care of the clergymen of the respective parishes, and when fit, are apprenticed to Protestant Masters and Mistresses, and are then carefully removed from Romish influence till they arrive at maturity.

Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Rev. T. S. Gray, Incumbent, or by the Rev. the Precentor, at the office, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

R. GUINON, Clk., } Hon.
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Secs.

THE KERRY DISTRESS

The Kerry Relief Committee met this day (31st May), the Rev. Mr. Jarrard in the chair—when the following additional donations were handed in:—

A Friend, per Rev. Mr. Malone	..	..	£ 2 0 0
A Friend, per ditto	..	..	0 5 0
Postage Stamps, per ditto	..	..	0 0 6
Right Rev. Dr. Fleming, per ditto	..	..	1 0 0
H. D. D., Dr. of Maynooth, per ditto	..	..	10 0 0
Rev. J. Corr, per ditto	..	..	1 0 0
A Friend, per ditto	..	..	0 10 0
Anonymous, per ditto	..	..	0 2 0
Postage Stamps (Clonmel), per ditto	..	..	0 2 0
H. L. N., Dublin, per Rev. Mr. Jackson	..	..	0 2 0
E. I. M., London, per ditto	..	..	1 0 0
A Friend, Dublin, per ditto	..	..	0 5 0
Mrs. Bewsey, Binfield, per ditto	..	..	2 0 0
Rev. Wm. Marsh, Kent, per ditto	..	..	2 10 0
Collected by Miss Hamilton, Grafton-street,	..	..	3 3 0
The congregation of Harold's-cross Church, per Rev. W. B. Askin, in addition to a former remittance of £50	..	..	20 0 0
Handed in by Samuel Pearson, Esq.—			
Rev. M'Cormick, Dublin	..	..	1 0 0
C. O'Brien, Esq., per R. C. M'Cormick, Esq.	..	..	1 0 0
William Dyer, Esq., per ditto	..	..	1 0 0
J. Mensall, Esq., per ditto	..	..	0 10 0
J. E. Hall, Esq., per ditto	..	..	1 0 0
Edward Hamilton, Esq., per ditto	..	..	1 0 0
Henry Berry, Esq., per Miss Sandford	..	..	1 0 0
Gentry Twiss, Esq., per Rev. J. Hefferon	..	..	1 0 0
Mrs. Crumby, ditto	..	..	0 5 0
Miss White (Cork) per Miss Randall	..	..	0 5 0
Handed in by Mr. John Cuppage—			
Richard O'Connor, Esq., 39, Fitzwilliam-street,	..	..	5 0 0
Edward Fox, Esq., 31, Fleet-street,	..	..	1 1 0
Anthony Fox, Esq., 31, Fleet-street,	..	..	1 1 0
Messrs. Edward Fox & Co., Usher's-quay	..	..	1 0 0

It was proposed by Lieutenant D. O'C nnell, and seconded by the Rev. Patrick Malone—"That the thanks of the Committee be conveyed to the Rev. Mr. Jackson, and the congregation of Harold's-cross Church, for the munificent donation of £50."

The Committee have learned with extreme regret, and with feelings amounting almost to horror, that in the Poor Law Commissioners' circular of yesterday sometimes, alleging that it paralyses their efforts to compel the landlords and Guardians to meet the difficulty, and that the landlords could very well bear the burden.

The Committee feel it their duty to call this, before the Commissioners would ground such an assertion, they should have substituted inquiry, and made themselves sufficiently acquainted with facts. The Committee beg to state on few-last information:—In the nineteen Electoral Divisions of Dunmanway, there are 194 families, 60 of whom are in urgent want of relief. Suppose the Commissioners do not insist upon the quarter sessions, and that the heads of all these families can left to hold meetings, and take care of their respective crops, whilst all the other members, attending to the whole 250, enter the workhouse. The cost of the existing three 200 paupers for three months, at 4d. per day each, would be £600. The total valuation of the electoral division is £7,000. To make rateable, therefore, to meet this expenditure, would be £1 5s. 8. in the pound, the half of which, together with a county rate of 9s. in the pound, would fall upon the very class requiring relief, thus impairing their complete ruin, and rendering permanent the services of people upon a temporary relief now would render unquestionably independent hereafter. The present workhouse would be filled by paupers upon the electoral division alone, but this is only one out of fifteen electoral divisions over which the Guardians have control.

The Committee are willing to admit that some electoral divisions have not suffered so much as others, but each must, under the operation of the Poor Law, support its own amount of pauperism, and no basis for the raise of that amount.

The Committee earnestly assert that the landlord, magistrate, and Committee-man, could not meet the demands. Many the Poor Law Guardians stated every meeting had received elements so heavily to make exertions to assist their tenantry. The people themselves have made exertions to assist their tenantry. The people themselves have made unavailing efforts to crop their little farms, and are now in the most distressing condition. Many have left their homes, and are now scattered over the Poor Law Unions of Skibbereen, Bantry, and Kenmare, some upwards of 100 miles from their homes, resting their weary feet upon the roadside, and their heads on the cold stone. The Committee challenge inquiry on this subject, and will undertake to show the necessity of facilities to the poor to meet the difficulties which, in new land not manured in its fearful consequences.

A public notice of the parties have been entrusted with expending and dividing of the money, a few words in their employment has come to the knowledge of the Committee, which they feel it their duty to lay before the public. The fact has been stated that the Rev. Mr. Hickey, P.P., of Bantry, has refused to meet with the Rev. Mr. Jackson, the minister of the Church of Ireland.

(Signed)

JOHN DANBY,
MICHL. MACSWEENEY, Q.C., } Secretaries.

Legal Notices.

SALE OF PART OF THE COMMONS OF BRAY.

(SECOND SALE.)

In the Matter of the Bray Commons Inclosure Act, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners, acting in the above-matter, will, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of JUNE Next, at the hour of ONE o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Court House, Bray, set up and SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, subject to such conditions of sale as we will be then and there produced, the Fee and Inheritance of the Lower Commons of Bray, containing 14 acres, English statute measure, be the same more or less; and also the Lots numbered respectively 66 to 73, both inclusive, and the Lots numbered respectively 66 to 73, both inclusive.

Maps of the Commons, showing the Lots for sale, may be inspected on application to Messrs. DRAUGHORN & GALE, No. 6, Bachelors'-walk, Dublin, or at my Office, Bray.

(By order of the Commissioners)

J. L. BARRY,
Clerk to said Commissioners.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1860.

IRISH BANKRUPT AND INSOLVENT ACT, 1857.

CATTLE MARKET, SMITHFIELD.

FOR SALE,

In the Matter of a Petition for Arrangement under the 342nd Section.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of JUNE, 1860,

WEST ARRAN-ST., No. 29, SMITHFIELD, DUBLIN,

At the hour of One o'clock, p.m.

The following valuable Leasehold Interests, in One Lot, viz.:—

The Plots of Ground and Premises, formerly known as Nos. 6 and 7, West Arran-street, held under an agreement for a lease for sixty-five years from 29th September, 1816, subject to the yearly rent of £20, 10s.

Also, the Plots of Ground and Premises formerly known as No. 11, Phœnix-street, with the two small Houses adjoining, held by agreement for a lease for eighty years, from 25th March, 1825, subject to the yearly rent of £20, 10s. currency, but in fact of sterling an equated rent of £16 has been accepted.

Also, the Plots of Ground and Premises, known as No. 1, Smithfield, held under a lease for sixty-three years from 29th September, 1856, subject to the yearly rent of £20 sterling.

Also, that other Plot of Ground and Premises formerly known as the small Dwelling-house, No. 8, West Arran-street, adjoining No. 7 Smithfield, held under lease for thirty-seven years from 1st January, 1856, subject to the yearly rent of £7 sterling, all being in the parish of St. Michan, and city of Dublin.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1860.

CHEYNE BRADY, Chief Registrar.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

All the Houses which formerly stood upon these Plots have been removed, and there is now erected on the same large and substantial Building, forming the Cattle Market of the firm of David Ferguson and Co., Cattle Salesmasters, having a standing for upwards of 200 head of cattle.

For further particulars, statement of title, and conditions of sale, apply to

NUNN AND JONES, Solicitors for the Mortgagee and other Claimants, No. 6, Dawson-street.

WILLIAM FINDLATER, Agent to the Petition, 35, Upper Ormond-quay.

CHARLES HENRY JAMES, Esq., the Official Assignee, 29, Upper Ormond-quay; or the Auctioneers.

JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO., Auctioneers, 9, Upper Ormond-quay.

NUNN and JONES, Solicitors, having the carriage of the sale, 6, Dawson-street, Dublin.

Auctions.

FLOUR MILL NEAR DUBLIN FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 13th JUNE, immediately after the sale of the Cattle Market, advertised by Messrs. Littledale & Co., at West Arran-street, Smithfield, for One o'clock p.m., on that day, the interest in the Flour Mill, Dwelling-House, Kiln, and Out-offices, with the Dwelling-house and Garden attached, known as the WILBROOK FLOUR MILLS, near Rathfarnham, Dublin, held for an unexpired TERM of 21 YEARS, at the Rent of £70.

The Mill is under power, in full working order, capable of manufacturing 150 barrels of wheat into flour, of best quality, weekly, and contains two pairs of stones, two silk dressing machines, and separators, with necessary gearing, &c., complete.

Immediate possession can be had, and work commenced without one shilling outlay.

For cards of sale and further particulars apply to

Messrs. JOHN LITTLEDALE & CO., the Auctioneers, 9, Upper Ormond-quay; or to

NUNN & JONES, Solicitors, 6, Dawson-street, Dublin.

Sermons.

PROTESTANT DISSENTING CONGREGATION, EUSTACE-STREET.

The Rev. Dr. GADDLE will (D.V.) preach to this Meeting House on To-Morrow, 10th inst., Divine Service commencing at 12 o'clock. No collection.

CHAPEL OF THE LYING-IN HOSPITAL, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET.

THE ANNUAL CHARITY SERMON will be Preached (D.V.) in this Chapel on TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, JUNE 10th, by the Rev. RICHARD FRIZELLE, A.M., Curate of St. Thomas', Mortimore to the Chapel by the Hospital Hall-door.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.

A SERMON for the objects of the above Society will be Preached (D.V.) in the FEMALE PENITENTIARY CHAPEL, North Circular-road, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 10th JUNE, 1860, by the Rev. MAURICE NELIGAN, A.M., Rector of the Society, Assistant Chaplain of the Molyneux Asylum. Divine Service will commence at Twelve o'clock. After the Sermon a Collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society.

CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED, if the Lord permit, on behalf of this Society,

IN ST. THOMAS' CHURCH,

On SUNDAY NEXT, 10th JUNE, 1860, at Noon,

By the Rev. W. B. LAWRENSON, A.M.,

Incumbent of Howth.

Contributions from those who cannot attend are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received at 17, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, as the work of Evangelization in the Continent is, at this moment, in great need of assistance.

THE Rev. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS is expected to arrive in Kingstown this evening, and it is hoped will PREACH IN DUBLIN on WEDNESDAY and SUNDAY, the 13th, 15th, and 17th instant; and at KINGSTOWN, on Thursday, the 14th. Further notice will be given next week.

The Society respectfully requests that those who have the salvation of others at heart will not occupy the places of those for whom these services are especially intended, but will rather help themselves for the benefit of others.

Houses and Lands.

CONNEMARA.—To be Let, Furnished, two Houses in the Village of Clifden; one a cottage, the other a villa, within minutes' walk from the town.—Apply to

MONKSTOWN, KINGSTOWN, BALLSBRIDGE, KILLINEY, SANDYCOVE, AND GLENAGEARY.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS AND WEBB beg to intimate that they have to Let, for the season, or yearly, a number of elegantly-furnished and most desirably-situated Residences (detached or otherwise), in the above favourite localities, varying in extent and terms to be sold. For particulars, cards, and orders to view, apply to ALEXANDER DOWNS, Agent to the Scottish Provident Fire and Life Assurance Company, Post Office, Monkstown.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, FOR FOUR MONTHS,

KILLINEY HOUSE, situate about one and a half miles from Dalkey, and about two miles from Kingstown, commanding a fine view of the Irish Sea; also, a Stable and Coach-house, with Loft over. It is but three minutes' walk from Killiney Railway; three hours from Dublin half an hour from Kingstown; and twenty minutes from Carlow, to the nearest of which Stations there are eight trains daily. The Dublin train star

CLERICAL ATTIRE.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.

Beg leave most respectfully to present their grateful acknowledgments to the Bishops, Dignitaries, and Clergy, for that continuance of patronage with which their Establishment has so graciously favoured, and to intimate, that in due appreciation of the same, they have perfected arrangements on so extensive a scale that their satisfactory adherence to experience by the Clergy in the selection of their Attire will be considerably augmented.

A larger portion of their time and attention is devoted thereto; and the details are animated by Artistic taste of the most experienced and efficient character. Such diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, strictly according to order; whilst the excellence and superiority of fabric is guaranteed. In NICOLL'S REGISTERED PALETOT, of LLAMA CLOTH, Clergymen will find a light, elegant, and comfortable Overcoat, universally acknowledged to be the most approved Garment yet introduced.

GEORGE MACDONA & CO.,
29, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN.

CLERICAL COSTUME

Having, from many years' management of the business of

Mr. GEORGE MACDONA,
FORMER PROPRIETOR OF
24, MOLESWORTH STREET,

Involved a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of

WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN,

which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are quickly recommended for Clergyman's Suits.

FRED. H. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
4, WICKLOW-STREET,
Three doors from Grafton-street.

SEWING MACHINES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

I. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES," are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order. To be had at

69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE P. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

THE VISITER'S HOME, DUBLIN,
Nos. 10 and 11, YORK-STREET,
(Off Stephen's-green.)

A Commercial and Family Private Hotel, and first-class Boarding Establishment since 1853.

The quiet of home, cleanliness, and regularity, combined with quality of viands, are the characteristics of the management. There are separate tables d'hôte, with a public and a smoke room.

Observe—Entrance No. 11, as there are no labels on the windows. MARK, BALLARD, Proprietor.

N.B.—A Table d'Hôte at 5 and a quarter past 5 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN HALL.
SPECIAL SERVICES.

On SUNDAY, 3 o'clock Afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. J. Graves.

On MONDAY, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise by different Clergymen.

On WEDNESDAY, 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon by the Rev. H. Charles Graves.

Addresses from to the Clergy and people of all religious denominations.

Hymn Books at the door.

THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.

"Where two or three are gathered together in MY name, there am I (Christ) in the midst of them."—Matth. xviii. 20.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
76, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)

The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.

A. GRAFTON STREET.

N.B.—Old Plated Articles to be taken in part or exchange.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING
Of every description.
BEDDING, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
WHITEHALL-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.

Feathers, Flock, Wool, Mattresses, Palliasses, Mats, &c., as in Queen's Children's Institution in great variety.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, DRESSING CASE BAGS, CARRIAGE AND TRAVELLING BAGS, &c., &c.
The Largest and most Beautiful Assortment in the Kingdom.
AT AUSTIN'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 6 and 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.
Every novelty in
FOREIGN AND FANCY GOODS,
Together forming a brilliant and elegant display of Articles as toilet

WEDDING OR BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
All kinds of Repairs Executed.

AUSTIN'S,
6 AND 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS ON SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1860.

C. M. T. R. C.

1. MISSION BUILDING, 27, TOWNSEND-STREET, 11-30 A.M.—Rev. R. C. Rabe, M.A., Missionary Secretary.

Subject—The Saviour's Transfiguration.—St. Luke ix. 29.

2. The Rev. C. P. MacGARTHY, A. M., will preach (God willing) in the same MISSION BUILDING, on Sunday Evening, June 10, 1860. Service at Seven o'clock.

Subject—"Canon Christi Precentor—Is the Mildest Host the Living Saviour? or is it only bread?

1. Peter was eye-witness of the Lord's majesty and glory on the holy Mount, did he not see Him as He now is, and shall be when He comes again in glory?—2 Peter i. 14, 17—Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Would that St. Peter say now that the little lifeless Host, carried by genuflexion last Thursday, contains the same Lord of Glory under whose feet and eyes and countenance it once bent?

Would St. Peter worship it as the same Lord?

II. Why was the Sacrament in the Mass never ordered to be elevated, and the people never ordered to bow down and adore it before A.D. 1216?

Why did the Corpus Christi feast not instituted for thirty years after that, and then only in the diocese or province of Liege?

Why was no power under the general observance of Corpus Christi decreed A.D. 1311? And not enacted till A.D. 1511?

When Dr. M'Carthy says—"We know that Christ is in heaven, and not exhibited in," (on Rph. iv. 10), does he not contradict Dr. Maguire, of Maynooth, who said—"Our Divine Lord and Master, Christ Himself, was present to the assembled crowd?"—Placard for Corpus Christi.

Does not Dr. Maylor, of Westland-row, contradict the Apostles' Creed, in the Communion of Saints, when he says, "In the right hand of God"—where he says, "Through the processions of the body of the Lord our Saviour Jesus Christ, does now as truly as when he walked through the streets of Jerusalem go forth amongst his true adorers" (Placard in 1860.

Why could not that Sacrament rend masses, hear confessions, give absolutions, and save souls?

Was it crucified, dead, and buried?

Has it power to judge the living and the dead?

If not, how can it be Christ?

Is that little wafer Christ, the Head of the Church, and the hope and refuge of sinners?

Look to Him, come to Him, call on His name, trust in him alone, believe and be saved, bring your bibles, come and hear.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

For awakening and leading sinners to the Saviour,
IN ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
Marlborough-street,
ON THURSDAY EVENINGS,
at Eight o'clock.

The first on THURSDAY, JUNE 14.

SALE BY AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

E. H. HALL begs to announce to families furnishing and furniture brokers, that he will Sell by Auction this large house of furniture, suitable in every room for domestic use, including Drawing, Dining, Bed-room, fully furnished; two Pianofortes, and a variety of miscellaneous effects, next to the limits of an advertisement. Auction fees 5 per cent, to be paid by purchasers.

E. H. HALL, Auctioneer,
34, Lower Ormond-quay.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
7, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

"An Institution worthy of the support of all who value Protestant principles, and who are anxious for the preservation of the rights and liberties of all denominations of our countrymen."

Right Hon. the EARL of ROSSE,
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE AND TREASURER
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, ESQ.
HONORARY SECRETARIES:
REV. S. G. POTTER, AND JOHN MARTIN, ESQ., T.C.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
MR. CHARLES LUSK O'BRIEN.
(Address Testimonial from the City Representatives.)

"During the Dublin Protestant Association as the organ and channel of its Christian feeling and principles, I am the City of Dublin, but throughout Ireland generally, I have always felt proud of my connection (as President) with it.

"EDWARD GROGAN, ESQ., M.P."
[RECENT SPEECH.]

"Having had for many years an opportunity of observing the working of the Dublin Protestant Association, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the purity of its principles, and to the efforts made by its leading members for the advancement of Protestant truth. The Association has rendered considerable services to the Protestant cause in the Metropolis for the City, by the publication of its Monthly Journal, which I consider well calculated to foster among the Protestant laity a spirit of Christian love and zeal. It has contributed

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)
IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

THE WAR IN SICILY.

GENOA, WEDNESDAY.—General Lafarin, who was the bearer of orders to General Lanza not to treat with Garibaldi, but rather to destroy the town, left again for Naples on Sunday. It is believed his mission is to make representations caused by numerous desertions, and on the refusal of the troops to fight.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 2ND.—We are expecting every moment news of the fall of Palermo. Yesterday a Royal steamer came in from Catania, bringing in the remnant of the garrison of that place, whence we conclude that all was up with the Royalists there. Here all is perfectly quiet, but commerce is not thought of; Exchange, 80.

GENOA, JUNE 3.—News from Sicily states that a capitulation had been concluded between General Lanza and Garibaldi. The conditions are not known.

FRANCE.

The recent storms are reported to have done a great deal of mischief to the young wheats, and a rise of 3f. in the corn market on Wednesday weighed upon the Bourse. It is reported by the *Journal du Havre*, in reference to the Treaty with Abyssinia, which is regarded as an indication of hostility to England, that the Emperor has adjourned the ratification.

PRUSSIA.

The *Nord* of yesterday states that after his return from the Eastern Provinces, the Prince Regent will proceed to the Rhenish frontiers. It is affirmed that his Royal Highness will have an interview there with the Emperor Napoleon.

NAPLES AND THE FIVE POWERS.

PARIS, 2ND.—The King of Naples has not only addressed the Western Powers, but he has also invited the simultaneous intervention of the five Great Powers, in order to obtain from their collective action a guarantee for the integrity of his state. King Francis II. has more particularly claimed the mediation of the Emperor of the French for the pacification of Sicily, and has promised to proclaim immediately the constitution of 1852. His Majesty has also requested the five Great Powers to employ their authority and their influence to restrain Piedmont from favouring any revolutionary movement on the mainland of the King of Naples. As regards the collective action of the Great Powers, the English Cabinet was the first to reply that they did not intend to interfere in any other way in the conflict between the Neapolitan troops and Garibaldi than to stop, if possible, the effusion of blood, without siding with either party. After this answer given by England, the other Great Powers, in more or less positive terms, declined any direct intervention.

Napoleon III was at Lyons when M. Thouvenel transmitted to his Majesty, by telegraph, the demand for mediation by the King of Naples, and his Majesty replied immediately, that mediation was only possible between two Powers, and unless officially recognising the Sicilian revolution, no Power could place itself in mediation between the same and the King of Naples. Lord J. Russell had, however, promised to recommend to Piedmont not to foment any disaffection in the Neapolitan possessions in the Peninsula. Except Austria, who does not maintain diplomatic relations with Piedmont, the other great Powers will act in a similar manner.

NAPLES.

The *Cologne Gazette* asserts that the Queen-mother has been requested by her son to withdraw from Naples. The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says that 19 transports had left Naples in tow of steamers, to embark the garrison late of Palermo.

HEALTH OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.

A letter from Rome in the Paris *Univers* says, the health of Cardinal Wiseman inspires great uneasiness. Successive relapses leave little hope of his recovery.

THE DIVISION OF FRIDAY MORNING.

Nineteen Liberals, of whom fifteen are of the Irish Roman Catholic party, voted against the Government and four Conservatives voted with the Government.

GAZETTE NEWS.

The French Government have agreed to permit the temporary importation, free of duty, at the three ports of Bayonne, Calais, and Havre, of samples of British products and manufacture transmitted to Paris, in connection with the inquiries now pending for assessing the new French tariff.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS.

The "Gazette" notifies the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the control and management of her Majesty's dockyards, the purchases of naval stores, the cost of building, repairing, fitting, fitting out, re-fitting the ships of her Majesty's Navy, and the best mode of keeping the accounts thereof, and also to inquire into the expenditure of former years connected with the above object, to ascertain whether the system of shipbuilding has been efficient, and whether the expenditure on the alteration of the ships of her Majesty's navy, either in converting them from sailing to steam ships or other alterations during the progress of their construction, had been judiciously applied. The commissioners are—J. Ricardo, Esq., M.P. of Gifford, Sir H. P. Willoughby, Capt. P. S. Osborn, R.N., and R. Dalgleish, Esq.

BANK RETURNS.

BANK OF IRELAND DEPARTMENT.—Notes issued, £29,855,635; Government debt, £11,015,106; other securities, £8,909,900; gold coin, &c., £15,180,635. Total, £35,105,535.

BANKING DEPARTMENT—Proprietors' capital, £14,533,000; rest, £3,326,268; public deposits, £7,753,799; other deposits, £12,180,599; seven day and other bills, £1,200,150; total, £38,992,816. Government securities, £18,003; other securities, £19,463,341; notes, £20,000; gold coin, £783,467; total, £38,992,816.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

IMPRISONMENT OF PALERMO.

Lord BROUGHAM asked if any information had been received by Government respecting the bombardment of Palermo, trusting there was no foundation for the report. He had his respect for non-intervention, he must express his hopes for the speedy liberation of Sicily from the tyranny to which she had been subjected.

Lord GRANVILLE said information had been received, but he would not state it as it was under consideration.

THE CHINESE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Lord STANHOPE called attention to the mode of carrying on our diplomatic relations with Rome, which from the cessation of the legation at Florence, were carried by an attache of the legation at Naples. This gave rise to much confusion, and he thought the time had arrived when they ought to establish direct diplomacy with the Roman Government.

Lord WODEHOUSE said the matter was only one of time. The Government, if requested by the Pope, would be quite willing to send a Minister to Rome; but at present they were to make the request, they would probably be refused.

LICENCE BILL.

The Licence Bill passed through committee after some discussion.

Their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes to 6 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 4 p.m.

ELECTION COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. KELLER brought up the report of the Clare Election Committee, declaring Mr. Calcutt duly elected.

Mr. FITZGERALD brought up the report of the Kilkenny Election Committee, declaring Mr. M'Cormick duly elected.

CORRUPT PRACTICES IN ELECTIONS BILL.

Sir J. to Mr. HUNT,

Mr. C. LEWIS said the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act would expire on the 15th August. He should, if permitted, bring in a bill founded on the report of the committee.

GRANTS TO CIVILIANS KILLED AT THE INDIAN MUTINY.

Mr. DISRAELI asked the Secretary of State for India whether the names of those civilians in the Bengal Establishment who were killed in the mutiny, or died from wounds and exposure during the last mutiny, between the 10th May and 9th November, 1857, have at any time been brought under the notice of Government, and whether he intends to do honour to their memory by the erection of a monument?

AMERICAN TRANSPORT VESSELS.

Mr. SOMERSET asked the Secretary of State for India whether an American ship had been taken up by the Government for the conveyance of stores from Calcutta to China; whether eligible British ships were tendered for the service; and if so, whether he will state the reasons which induced Government to make such selection.

OFFICERS IN THE BENGAL ARMY.

Mr. BAIRD said the Secretary of State for India was happy to say it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to avail themselves of the services of those officers of the Bengal army whose regiments remained faithful to the Government during the late mutiny?

Mr. WOOD replied it was intended to erect a monument to the Bengal civilians who perished during the late mutiny, and he thought the Abbey would be the fittest place. He had not yet seen the American vessel. He had no information on the subject, but he had no doubt on a misapprehension of what appeared in the newspapers. Government had already selected officers who had been recommended by their colonels without any reference to the connection with parties.

CHINESE EXPEDITION.

Mr. HUNT asked the Secretary of State for War whether he would lay upon the table of the House the correspondence between the Secretary of State for War and the officers on the National Defences; and whether it was the intention of Government to propose during the present session an estimate for the expenditure necessary for the recommendations of the Commissioners.

Lord PALMERSTON said the report of the commissioners would before long be laid on the table, and he would take the opportunity of stating the intention of Government on the subject.

CHINESE CONSULAGE.

Mr. WHITESIDE asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland for an explanation respecting recent arrests for conspiracy in Dundalk, and relative to the discharge of certain other parties charged with, or convicted of, a like offence in Ireland. It had been stated that eleven men had been arrested for what had been called a Ribbon conspiracy, and that persons prosecuted by the late Government had been pardoned by the present.

CHINESE WAR STEAMERS.

Mr. HERBERT asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether Government adhered to their determination not to take any special steps to remedy the destitution prevailing in Erris and other parts of Ireland? The present destitution had attracted the attention of all parts of the Continent. It was of the most grievous kind, and the provisions of the Poor Law and the powers of the Commissioners were totally inadequate to meet it. He urged on the Government to take immediate steps to meet this evil.

Mr. CARDWELL said it was true that eleven persons had been arrested at Dundalk on a charge of conspiracy, and he trusted the Government would be found to have done its duty. With regard to the parties prosecuted by the late Government, there had been great difficulty in procuring a conviction, and the men had been allowed, at last, on pleading guilty, to be discharged on their own recognisances. He defended the conduct of the Government generally with regard to this prosecution, declaring that every means would be adopted to check the various proceedings of Irish conspirators. In reply to Mr. Hennessy, he demurred to information drawn from foreign newspapers, or from unauthorised sources. He admitted the distress in Erris, arising from several local causes. Both the Commissioners and the landed proprietors had their duty to meet the existing evil, and, as it appeared, with every prospect of success.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. CAVE called attention to the passage in the President's Message relative to the slave trade, and asked, the Government whether any fresh communications were forwarded or had been received on the subject from the Government of the United States? It now appeared that the United States were in earnest in putting down the traffic, which it was monstrous that Spain should be allowed to continue in defiance to civilisation.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that Spain certainly carried on, in violation of treaties, a traffic whereby forty thousand slaves were annually transported to Cuba. The American flag was shamefully misused in the traffic, which neither the British nor American cruisers were able to check, owing to the imperfection of the American law. A proposition was now under consideration of the American Government, that British and American vessels in concert might be allowed to search such suspicious vessels of either nation. He did not, however, believe America would consent to pass more stringent laws for the repression of the trade. It was true that kidnapping existed in China to a painful extent; but wars and expeditions were not then undertaken for the purpose of procuring slaves.

IRISH BUSINESS.

In reply to Mr. B. JOHNSTON,

Lord PALMERSTON said there was no truth in the statement that English workmen were employed at Cherbourg, nor was it likely they would quit the much higher pay of our own dockyards.

IRISH BUSINESS.

Some discussion took place on the proceeding of Irish business, in reference to which,

Lord PALMERSTON blamed the negligence of the Government.

APPOINTMENT OF STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES BY TOWNS, &c.

Leave was given to Mr. H. B. SHERIDAN to bring in a bill to enable towns, cities, and boroughs, of 30,000 inhabitants and upwards, to appoint stipendiary magistrates.

HIRING OF AGRICULTURAL SERVANTS.

Mr. LYGON obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to the hiring of agricultural servants.

The House was counted out at 8-50.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN, FRIDAY.—Arrived—Bartol, Sulina; Empress, Ibrial; Jeanette and Jane, Rouen, Cork; Glub Gendat, Odessa; Sat Ivan, Odessa; Speculist, Maracaibo. Off—Largo, Savannah. Sailed—Jacatra, London; G. D. Dunraven, Dundalk; Rosarito, Liverpool; Star, Liverpool; Linna, Liverpool.

WATERFORD, FRIDAY.—Arrived—Mars, s. Liverpool Malvina, s. Belfast; Yesta, s. Dublin; Harriet, s. Ipswich; Courier, s. Milford; Challenger, Baltimore. Sailed—Pilot, London; Mary, Cardiff; Emerald Isle, Cork; City of Paris, Milford.

CRICKET.

Cricket match between the Eleven Champions and the next Eleven of England.—Champions' first innings 83, second innings 27, with two wickets to go down. England eleven, first innings 40.

ASCOT RACES—JUNE 5.

Queen's Plate—Avalanche, 1st; Promised Land, 2nd; Congress, 3rd. Three ran.

Wokingham Stakes—Horsee, 1st; Mentmore, 2nd; Penalty, 3rd. Twelve ran.

Englemere Stakes—Ticket-of-Leave, 1st; Nigger, 2nd.

Plate—Ronsse, 1st; Desmond, 2nd.

Stand Plate—Plumper, 1st; Longlegs, 2nd.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Northumberland Plate—4 to 1 agst Ben Webster (offered, 5 to 1 taken freely); 8 to 1 agst Butterfly; 10 to 1 agst Gladiolus; 12 to 1 agst Wildman; 13 to 1 agst First Lord; 100 to 6 agst Underhand.

THE HEALTH OF THE LORD CHIEF BARON.—We are exceedingly happy to perceive that the great improvement which has taken place in the health of this able and esteemed judge enabled his lordship to preside in the Court of Exchequer yesterday. The proximity of the Nisi Prius sittings renders this fact most welcome to the profession.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHORAL SOCIETY.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, having been pleased to accept the invitation of the society, will be present at their Annual Ladies' Concert, on the 14th inst.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

(FROM THE TIMES SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PALERMO, MAY 27.—It is 2 p.m., and I am writing to you with the bombshells flying above my head through the air. When the landing of Garibaldi produced the first fit of terror at Naples, the youthful Bourbon sent to his brave fleet concentrated in the bay of Palermo the order to bombard his faithful Palermitans, and reduce their town to ashes if they should dare to rise against his paternal authority. The Palermitans had been treated once already in this paternal manner by the illustrious father of the present Sovereign, who, as you remember, figures in history as King Bomba for having given these souvenirs of his love to every large town of his kingdom. Whoever has been in a town which is bombarded will tell you that it is very unpleasant, especially if you have not got the means of answering in a condign manner, and yet the Palermo has risen this morning. Yesterday an official bulletin of the Government announced to the Palermitans that Garibaldi's defeated bands were flying in the direction of Corleones, followed by the victorious troops of the King; that the bands which had joined him in Sicily were going home gradually and tranquilly; and that in a short time all would be over. This morning at daybreak Garibaldi appeared at the eastern gates of Palermo, and after a comparatively bloodless struggle entered them. By 10 a.m. the greater part of the town was in his hands. The Neapolitans were driven into a number of strong positions round the Royal Palace, to the south-west towards the Mole, their line of retreat, and, not being able to do anything more, the ships have opened their fire, always the last remedy.

In my last letter from this place, of the 25th ult., I tried to give you a sketch of the position here, but could tell you little enough beyond conjectures about what was going on outside. I can now supply this deficiency, and tell you all that happened since the landing, till yesterday, from the very best authority; of the events since yesterday I can speak as an eyewitness. They will prove to you that Garibaldi's star, so far from being in the decline, seems rising brighter every day, and that if Sicily becomes free it will be owing to him.

As you will remember, he left the neighbourhood of Genoa on the night of the 5th. His intention had been to leave the day before, but owing to the non-arrival of one of the steamers singled out for the expedition he had to defer it to the next day. It is useless to say that this delay on the part of the transaction had been arranged beforehand with the owners of the steamers, and that Garibaldi merely consented to take upon himself the responsibility of carrying off the steamers. The captain, engineers, and crew had received notice to leave them, the gallant general being himself a good sailor, and having plenty of men of his own to sail and handle the ships. On the 7th a landing took place on the coast of Tuscany at Talamone, and on the 8th another at Orbitello, which detained the expedition the next day. On the evening of the 9th the expedition set out for the coast of Sicily direct. The Neapolitan Government was perfectly well informed, and the fleet was cruising about in all directions except the right one. Little squadrons of two or more steamers had been concentrated in the chief sea-port towns of the island, and tried by cruising to keep a *cordon* round the island. The south and south-westerly coasts were, above all, a point of their attention, for some of their ships reported having seen the expedition going towards Tunis. Two steamers, the Capri and Stromboli, were lying at Marsala, and, not two hours before the arrival of the expedition, had gone out for a cruise. The place for landing had not been fixed beforehand; an inspiration of the moment induced Garibaldi to choose the most frequented part of that side of the island, and his star led him there just in the interval which occurred between the going out and returning of the steamers. Had it not been for this the landing might have failed. One of the steamers struck on a rock just at the entrance of the port while the other went in as close as possible. The information received was that there was a garrison of 600 men at Marsala, and the orders had already been given to land a small party and dislodge them from the barracks, when the boats from the shore came off with the news that no one was there. This made the landing easy enough; large barges were brought alongside and took everything ashore, but when everything was landed the Neapolitans made their appearance, and began firing to their hearts' content, without doing more than wounding slightly two men.

The first thing was to cut the telegraph wire, but it was too late to prevent it from transmitting the news of the landing to Palermo. The last two messages were:—"Two steamers in sight making for the port. Suspicious, as they carry no flag;" and then, "The two steamers, having hoisted the Sardinian flag, have come in and are landing their men."

The arrival of Garibaldi changed the nature of the insurrection in Sicily completely. Until then the different *squadre* (bands) of *picciotti* (youngsters) had carried on a kind of desultory guerilla warfare without much connection between them. The landsturm, if influential enough, or else some popular man more eager than the rest, collected for this purpose whoever wanted to come and had some sort or other of arms. Their tactics were to appear and disappear in different parts of the country and harass from one place the Royal troops passing through the interior, but as for concerting a plan or meeting the Royalists in the open no one would ever have dreamt of it. The mountainous country and the want of roads greatly facilitated this kind of warfare, while the absence of danger and fatigue was sufficient inducement even for those who were not driven there by their hatred against the Neapolitans. The country between Palermo, Trapani, Marsala, and Corleone was the chief seat of these *squadre*, not a few of which were collected at the time in the mountain chain above Palermo.

Garibaldi's name, your readers presume, and the succours which he brought, became a link between these different squads, which placed themselves under his orders. Scarce had the news of his landing spread when the bands from Trapani, Corleone, and one or two other places joined. It was to meet this force, which was every day swelling, that Brigadier-General Landi was sent in the direction of Marsala and Trapani. The road to these places is the same as far as Calata Fimi, situated on the top of an elevated plateau, from thence it separates. A force, therefore, stationed at the intersection shuts off all communication by regular roads from Palermo to Trapani and Marsala. It was on the lower slopes of the plateau that General Landi had taken his position, with four battalions, one of them riflemen, and four mountain guns. The road from Marsala, after passing Salemi, descends one of those long terraced plateaus which are a characteristic feature of this part of Sicily, and, after crossing a little valley, rises up to the other plateau, where Calata Fimi is situate. The position, was, therefore, one of the most difficult to carry. Like all soldiers of the same kind, the Neapolitans, whose muskets are excellent, rely altogether on their fire, especially if it can be carried on from afar. The reception, therefore, of Garibaldi and his troops was so hot that the *picciotti* soon sought shelter where they could, leaving all the work to the troops Garibaldi had brought with him. The Cacciatori delle Alpi justified their renown, and, in spite of the heat of the day, the advantage of position, and numbers, drove the Neapolitans at the point of the bayonet from one position to another, taking one of the mountain guns. One of the students from Pavia, a youth certainly not more than eighteen, was the first to lay hands on it. In less than two hours the Neapolitans were driven from all their positions and flying back towards Palermo. A letter written by General Landi was found in the village. In it he writes to the Commander of Palermo to send him reinforcements, as he could not hold the place. He excuses at the same time the loss of the gun by saying that the mule which carried it was shot—a falsehood, for the gun carriage was taken with it, as well as the two mules, which are in perfect health.

All those who came in this morning with Garibaldi are dead beat, having had no sleep last night and plenty of work since. The General himself is reposing on the platform which surrounds the large fountain in the Piazza del Pretorio, where the committee is sitting en permanence. This committee, the same which carried on the whole movement from the beginning, has constituted itself as a Provisional Government, under the dictatorship of Garibaldi. It has appointed several special committees for the different branches of its operations, and provides as well as possible for the many wants which occur every moment. Considering the oppression under which the people have been, very little preparation could be made for the emergency, and everything has to be provided now under the pressure of the moment—arms, as far as possible, ammunition, provisions for the troops, hospital wants and arrangements, besides the great tact of satisfying every one who wants or thinks he wants something, and listening to everyone who has something to say, or thinks he has. There is a great deal of gaiety on the part of the committee, but I must say it is not so energetically seconded by the Palermitans as one could have expected from their enthusiasm. There is a semi-Oriental laissez aller about them, which only produces fits of activity scarcely equal to the moment.

At our first entrance into the town there was a good deal of haste made about the barricades, but as the extension of the occupation constantly requires new barricades there is some difficulty in keeping them up to the work; a great many *evviva*, but all preferring to run about the streets to laying hard to the work. Even the ringing of the bells, the most demoralising sound to an army in a populous town, can, in spite of all injunctions, be only kept up in fits and starts. It is the Southern indolence, which soon gets the better of all good dispositions.

The town is illuminated, and presents during the intervals of the bombardment an animated appearance; but all the shops are still closed. The illumination, with the antique-shaped glass lamps suspended from the balconies, presents a very pretty effect, rather heightened by the shells flying through the clear sky.

The bombardment is still kept up, with only short intervals, especially from the Castle, where the *altar ego* of King Bomba II. reigns. There is no doubt that Admiral Mundy made very strong representations to the Neapolitan Commodore about the bombardment, but they have not been listened to. Some parts of the town will have to be entirely rebuilt, the large shells having passed right through, from top to bottom, shaking those ill-built constructions. Several of the churches have come in for their share; yet all this useless bombardment has not prevented the soldiers from being by degrees dislodged from all their positions in the town, with the exception of the part about the Royal Palace and their line of communication with the Molo. In the lower part of the town they possess only the Castella Amare and the Finanze, which is held by a company or so of soldiers. Most of the foreign subjects have taken refuge on board the men-of-war, and all the Consuls, with the exception of Mr. Goodwin, our own, who sticks like a true Britton to his consular flag. According to all accounts there is no comparison between the bombardment in 1848 and the present one. Then the Neapolitans were satisfied with sending one or two shells every half-hour, while now they take just time enough to let their guns and mortars cool.

WESLEYAN SAILORS' BETHEL, LOMBARD-STREET.

On Thursday evening last, a lecture was delivered in the above chapel, by the Rev. J. D. Powell, on "The Wines of Scripture." Mr. Henry Brown presided, one of the Metropolitan Hall Total Abstinence Society, presided. The attendance was good, every seat, as well as the aisles, being occupied. We can but indicate the course pursued by the lecturer, giving in plainest terms the conclusions at which he arrived. The subject of fermentation was very fully discussed, involving as it does the influence of climate on that process. It was shown that hot countries were not favourable to it, and that means were had recourse to in order to preserve the "blood of the grape" from undergoing any such corruption. The large number of different words in the original Hebrew and Greek texts, translated by the single English and strong drink in the English Scriptures were severally named, and their various significations given; the number of times each was used being stated, as well as the drift of the passages in which it occurs, whether of warning or approval. From this analysis it appeared that it was the pure, unfermented juice of the grape—God's good creature—which was sanctioned; while the intoxicating drinks, drugged in numerous ways by man's device, were condemned. Several passages of Scripture, which are adduced from time to time in support of what is called moderate drinking, were taken up and rescued from desecration. For example, the case of Noah and Lot were dealt with, and the remarkable fact was brought out that neither of them is spoken of in a condemnatory manner; the plain inference being that Ham, in the first instance, and Lot's daughters, in the other, carrying with them, from the wicked world in which they had lived, the knowledge of how to doctor the gift of God, had recourse to their art, and poisoned the cup that their purposes might be gained. Timothy was referred to also, and Paul's advice to him shown as clearly, proving him to have been habitually a total abstainer. The apostolic injunction, "Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit," was proved to be aimed at the use of the stimulant, the meaning satisfied and the word in the original having no reference to the question of excess, as compared with the moderate use, the contrast intended being between the excitement produced by intoxicating stimulants and the Holy Spirit, as the true source of comfort and joy amid the trials of life. The last passage we shall refer to is the account of the marriage in Cana of Galilee. It was argued that, were the wine intoxicating which the Saviour made, the "disciples" having "well drunk" already, they would by it have been rendered incapable of believing on Jesus, as He would consequently have *not* "manifested forth his glory," and that it was quite contrary to the Saviour's whole course of proceedings to work a miracle for such a purpose. Philo the Jew was quoted as an authority for total abstinence. Its praises were as forcibly put by him as any modern advocate could wish, it being set down emphatically as good for both body and mind. The Spartans were noticed as haters of the vice of drunkenness. Coming down to the present day, the lecturer gave statistics with regard to the adulteration of wine, by which it appeared that it is all but impossible in these countries to get any that has not undergone admixture to a large extent with something else. In conclusion, the lecturer said that he could wish to produce upon the mind of each one present the deep conviction which rested on his own after a calm and careful investigation of the fact that the Scriptures did not countenance the use of intoxicating beverages. He believed that biblical criticism would, as it was prosecuted, bear still clearer testimony to the cause, and that ere long a flood of light would be shed upon the Christian Church on this important subject. He believed the cause would ultimately triumph; and he advocated it because he was convinced of its truth.

We have, in the above sketch, given but a meagre outline of the matter of the lecture.

Those who have ever heard Mr. Powell know well that the manner added much to its effectiveness, as he gave life to everything he said. His utterances were those of one who felt a thorough interest in his scheme, and deep conviction of the truth of what he asserted. And, then it was with no bated breath that he spoke. Right manfully did he deliver his mind to the audience, vigorously clinching an argument, and anon raising a smile by a homely or comical allusion.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by Mr. Theodore Cronheim, seconded by Mr. Robert Hunt, and having been put by the chairman, was passed.

A desire was expressed that the lecture should be repeated soon in the Metropolitan Hall.

The Grampians, in the north of Perthshire, are deeply covered with snow.

The Bristol *Post* states that the parents of a young lady residing in the neighbourhood of Bedminster, received on Wednesday wedding cards from their daughter, who had been secretly married on the previous day.

CITY OF LONDONDERRY ELECTION.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

House of Commons, Thursday.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the petition against the return of Mr. William M'Cormick, for the city of Londonderry, met this day at 11 o'clock.

The members of the committee were Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald (chairman), Mr. Monsell, Mr. Smith, Mr. George Dennas, Mr. James Clay, and Right Hon. C. B. Adderley.

Counsel for the sitting member—Sir Frederick Slade, Mr. Serjeant Cross, and Mr. John Clark. Parliamentary agents—Carnaow & Co. Solicitor—Mr. Crawford, Londonderry.

The petitioner, Mr. M'Curdy Greer, was represented by Mr. Phinn, Q.C., and Mr. F. M'Culloch. Parliamentary agents—Markland & Peel. Solicitor—Mr. George Proctor, of Newtownlimavady.

Mr. Phinn, Q.C., in opening the case, said that he appeared on the part of Mr. M'Curdy Greer, to claim the right to the seat which Mr. M'Cormick at present held. Mr. M'Cormick, as Mr. Greer alleged, was incapacitated and disqualified by reason of his being contractor for the public services. He proposed to divide the question now before the committee into two, and place each of them in order before them. The first issue which he proposed to raise was, that Mr. M'Cormick was disqualified, and if the committee were satisfied on that point, he proposed to show on the second point that Mr. Samuel M'Curdy Greer was entitled to the seat. The Londonderry and Coleraine Railway was incorporated in the year 1845, and obtained an advance of £70,000 from the Exchequer Loan Commissioners. In 1853, in consequence of other private acts several additional sums were advanced in consequences of the Railway Company being unable to repay their advances, the Exchequer Loan Commissioners entered as mortgagees upon the plant, and undertakings of the Railway Company. In 1858, the commissioners demised the line for a term of seven years, by way of lease, to Mr. M'Cormick, who had been previously working the line for them. He maintained that Mr. M'Cormick, having entered into this lease, and holding at the time of the election, was, within the Act of Parliament, a contractor in the public service. But, in addition to this ground of disqualification, Mr. M'Cormick had subjected himself to the same consequence owing to another reason. The Londonderry and Coleraine Railway formed part of the means of communication between Belfast and Londonderry. The Postmaster-General, on 13th January, 1857, entered into a contract for the conveyance of mails between Londonderry and Belfast. By Mr. M'Cormick undertaking the post office of this line he adopted the responsibility of a Government contract. The contract was in force at the time of the election. For the special conveyance of the mails from Coleraine to Londonderry, and from Londonderry to Newtownlimavady, a branch of this same Londonderry and Coleraine Railway, the contractor was to receive £300 a year. Under the assignments of the lease, Mr. M'Cormick directly became contractor for this public service, and rendered himself liable to the consequences of the act. He would now direct the attention of the committee to the Act of Parliament under which he considered Mr. M'Cormick disqualified. In the year 1781, in consequence of the growing jealousy of the Crown, the House of Commons proposed to limit its influence, and accordingly passed the Act 22 Geo. III. c. 45, was passed, as was stated in the preamble of it, for further securing the freedom and independence of Parliament." It enacted that any one who should undertake any contract made with any person on account of the public service should be incapable of sitting as member during such time as he should have any benefit or emolument arising from the same. Instead of the word employment, introduced into the English Act, "employment" was used in the Irish, which limited still more the capacity of any member. The third section provided that nothing therein contained should extend to any contract entered into with any incorporated trading company, in its corporate capacity; but that any member admitted to any of the benefits arising from such contracts should be liable to the penalty of £500. By the Act of Union, which prescribed that all proceedings in the House of Commons in reference to the qualifications of members should be uniform, this English act applied in full force to Ireland. The learned counsel having brought forward several Acts of Parliament to prove that the Exchequer Loan Commissioners had power to advance loans to railway companies, and to take possession of the plant and undertaking on the company failing to meet their engagements, and to be invested thereupon with the corporate rights of the company, and to dunise such rights on the property to any individual. He proceeded to state that by an agreement entered into on the 10th April, 1858, with the Loan Commissioners, Mr. M'Cormick had undertaken to lease the line at the yearly rent of £8,800 for the first two years, and £10,000 a year for the remainder of his term, with a proviso that the Railway Company had power to determine the lease on three months' notice. This lease entered into with the Loan Commissioners was a contract for the public service.

The Chairman—Mr. Phinn, do you mean to impress upon the committee that any contract entered into by a member with those Loan Commissioners must incapacitate him?

Mr. Phinn, Q.C.—That, undoubtedly, is the meaning of the Act of Parliament.

The Chairman—If I lease a house from the Loan Commissioners, I am incapacitated to sit in the House, according to your argument?

Mr. Phinn—You are undoubtedly. I am not here to defend the act, but to point out the consequences of it, and that, as long as that law remains, it affects the qualification of a member at the present time. Mr. Phinn, Q.C., in proceeding with the argument, adduced the Leamington case (Rogers on Elections, p. 202.), which had been referred to before a committee appointed to examine Baron Rothschild's qualification in 1858. In this case the sitting member had purchased a number of lottery tickets from the Government, and was thereby held disqualified. In an act the tendency of which was exactly similar to this—namely, the one which disqualified from sitting in the House any person holding office under the Crown—the House of Commons was very strict in the manner in which it construed all cases. He might remind the committee of the case of Colonel Boyle, who was disqualified for sitting for Frome, on the ground that, as Secretary to the Knights of St. Patrick, he received £5 from each knight on his appointment. The committee to whom this point was referred declared him not to hold an office under the Crown. Having concluded his argument, to show that the lease was a contract from the public service, such as should disqualify any person from sitting in the House, the learned counsel proceeded to argue that the conveyance of the mails was such a contract as disqualified. Under the contract concluded on 13th January 1857, Mr. M'Cormick at first obtained a power of attorney from the Railway Company, which entitled him to receive the quarterly payments from the Post Office, but afterwards Mr. M'Cormick, directly as the lessee of the line, obtained the power to receive during the last year, and to enable him to receive such payment directly, obtained at the end of each quarter a certificate from the Post Office that he had properly done the work assigned. If this was not executing a contract under the public service in the opinion of the committee, he could not see for what purpose the act was framed. No direct precedent similar to the present existed that he could ascertain, but under the Municipal Corporations Act many instances presented themselves which showed that this came under the meaning of the act.

Sir Frederick Slade, Q.C., said that before he entered upon his reply, he wished to raise an objection to Mr. Greer being allowed to go on with the petition. He might, perhaps, have raised the point earlier, but reserved it until this stage. Mr. Greer was not qualified to sit as member for the city of Londonderry should Mr. M'Cormick not be declared the sitting member, and as he was not qualified to sit could not petition. The committee were well aware that it had already been decided that any disqualification which affected the position of a person to prevent him sitting, equally affected his right to petition. Now, Mr. Greer was a shareholder in the City of Dublin Steampacket Company, which had entered into a contract with the Government for the carrying of the mails. The case against Mr. Greer was stronger than against Mr. M'Cormick, as the Packet Company was not incorporated. Had Mr. Greer joined another petitioner with him, this difficulty would have been got over, but the disqualification affected his right to appear before the committee in the light of petitioner, and destroyed the petition. He was glad to say that he had now caught Mr. Phinn on the horns of a dilemma; if his argument was right, the petition fell to the ground; if wrong, Mr. M'Cormick was entitled to it.

Mr. Montague Hewitt—The only statement in the petition is, that Mr. Greer alleges himself to have been a candidate; surely such allegation is not obviated by the objection.

Sir F. Slade—On this principle a female might allege herself to have been a candidate, and petition.

Mr. Clay—Surely if the sheriff wished to recover the expenses of the election he could recover them from Mr. Greer, who is so far a candidate, and entitled to petition.

The objection was overruled, and the petition of Mr. Greer allowed to proceed.

Mr. Cusack, Clerk of the Hanaper Office, produced the polling books and returns of the election.

Mr. Robert Thompson, Solicitor to the Dublin Post-office, was examined, and handed in proofs of the Post-office contracts, between Mr. Cornwall on the one side, and the several railways between Belfast and Londonderry on the other, executed in 1856; also, a contract entered into on the 13th January, 1857, between the Post-office and the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway; this latter contract contained a proviso of termination on three months' notice.

To Sir F. Slade—All contracts for Irish mails were paid by the English Post-office; he knew that the Post-office had refused to make any payment to Mr. M'Cormick until he obtained a power of attorney from the Railway Company, authorising him to receive the money.

To Mr. M'Culloch—The first contract was for the carrying of the mails from Londonderry to Belfast; the second, that made in 1857, was for the carriage of the local mails.

To the Chairman—Had this power of attorney not been executed, the receipt must have had the corporate seal of the company upon it; it was usual for the secretary of the company to obtain this power of the company from the board to sign receipts, otherwise the corporate seal would be indispensable.

Mr. Alexander Thompson, from the Receiver-General's Office of the General Post-office, London, produced the power of attorney from the Railway Company to Mr. M'Cormick, "to receive for our use all moneys due to us from the Post-office;" also read a letter from the secretary of the railway to the Post-office to the same effect; an account "for the benefit of Wm. M'Cormick, lessee of the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway," produced, was not signed by Wm. M'Cormick, but by Peter Keogh, general manager of the railway; this account contained a certificate that the work was properly done, signed by the superintendent of mails in Ireland; the receipts for this money was signed by Wm. M'Cormick; at first the signature had attached to it the words, "lessee of the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway;" the word lessee was erased afterwards, and the word attorney inserted; this must have been before the document passed under witness's care, nor could the change have been made with the view of this petition; all receipts after the first contained the word "lessee," the last was dated 26th April, 1860, for work done up to 21st March; (the date of the election was 29th March), as stated by Mr. M'Culloch.

Mr. Henry Barnes, Solicitor to the Loan Commissioners, produced the lease of the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway, signed by Mr. M'Cormick, which passed between the commissioners and Mr. M'Cormick. To this lease the railway were not parties, nor had they any cognisance of it.

The Counsel intimated that the evidence on this part of the case was closed.

Sir Frederick Slade, in reply, humbly submitted that the petitioner's counsel was aiming at an experiment such as had not been tried in the entire experience of Parliamentary contests. But the attempt was a signal failure, and should meet with a non-suit at once. The case which the learned counsel had sought to make out in reference to taking a lease from the Loan Commissioners, had already been sufficiently overthrown by the questions of the committee. The intent of the act of Parliament had never been to prevent a person from entering into contracts with companies which might represent the Crown in the various ways in which they are every day called upon to do. The act was not to be construed thereby. The Loan Commissioners were a similar body to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. Did his learned friend mean to insinuate that any person who leased land upon which to build a private residence from these Commissioners, thereby disqualified himself? If so, how many members at present having private residences in London, were disqualified he left to the imagination of the committee. That such was a contract he admitted; but that it was one which would come under the meaning of the act he denied. But the case of a railway was the same as a house. But the railway company executing a contract was not performing a public service; they were acting as a private individual, and in repaying money to the Loan Commissioners were merely paying a debt, and not intent, on any public purpose. The contract must be shown to be within the meaning of the Act of Parliament. In passing it the framers had in view to construct the evil of members undertaking contracts with the especial purpose of making profit thereby, in supporting the Ministry of the day. Could the most powerful imagination of Mr. Phinn suggest that a tendency to influence a member's vote was connected with such a contract?

The Chairman said that there was no necessity for arguing this point further.

Sir F. Slade then took up the point by which the sitting member was subjected to a penalty as contracting with the Post-office. If Mr. M'Cormick was liable to such a penalty, then every member who held shares in a railway was equally liable to the same penalty, and he recommended the members to part with their shares as soon as possible. The Railway Company as a corporation could not be subjected to such penalties, and Mr. M'Cormick, as their representative, was equally freed. The contract was forced upon Mr. M'Cormick; he undertook to lease the railway, and on doing so found that he could not avoid their contract

Foreign Intelligence.

ITALY—SARDINIA.

(FROM THE DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT.)

TURIN, JUNE 4.—Will Prince Napoleon become King of Sicily? This is the question asked by some who know that this Prince—after preaching peace at Villafranca, after sacrificing, through ignorance or otherwise, the Lombard territory beyond the Po to Austria, and after hindering, by his delay for a throne, the liberation of Tuscany—now dares the crown of Sicily. It is a fine thing to proceed to a crown without running any danger for it, although he had opportunities in Africa, the Crimea, and Italy, of showing some of that quality which the humblest soldier is presumed to possess, in case he had been so disposed. Bearing the name of Napoleon Bonaparte, and having for his wife the daughter of Victor Emmanuel, the descendant of a hundred heroes, something more is expected of him than he has hitherto performed before he can claim a throne rendered vacant through a gigantic struggle. The Emperor Louis Napoleon has made himself by his courage an object of respect even to his enemies, but Prince Napoleon has made himself an object of pity even to his friends. All this leads us to conclude that the Sicilians cannot think of him—no special reason points him out for their choice. It remains to be seen whether Sicily will be advised to accept him in case he should be proposed. Now, the Prince can be proposed by none save his secret agents or his cousin the Emperor. The secret agents or zealous and not altogether disinterested friends of his Imperial Highness might go about persuading this or that political emigrant that he shall be made a general or minister by his new master; this system was tried at Florence, but will create no party in Sicily. Agents of this stamp may go about declaiming against any other combination, and chiefly against any fusion with the kingdom of Sardinia, as they did to no purpose in Tuscany; but they will fail to inspire the Sicilians with any affection for a prince whom they personally know nothing about, whose fame has not reached Sicily, or has arrived there coupled with ignoble epithets. Moreover, the Sicilians have a traditional memory of the French that would ill recommend a governor sent from France to reign over them.

It remains to be seen whether the Emperor earnestly desires the prince to become the King of Sicily. In the matter of Tuscany, the Emperor did give his consent some assistance, but would not compromise everything by forcing that country to accept him. But if such an arrangement in Central Italy was repugnant to the country and to the diplomatists of Europe, can it be supposed that they would now like to see liberated Sicily fall into such hands? We believe the Emperor will propose this solution, as he did in the case of Tuscany, in order to comply with his cousin's importunities, whose impotent ambition for a crown he may wish to gratify, but he will yield to diplomatic opposition—or, to speak more correctly, he will earn a new title to our gratitude by consistently adhering to the principle of universal suffrage, which, in common accord with England and Piedmont, he will see carried out in Sicily. The other Powers will protest, but they would protest a good deal more if they were to see a Bonaparte occupying Sicily. Of the two evils, the least will be preferred; and thus a fresh cause of antagonism between France and England will be removed.

As for the vote to be given by Sicily, which I look upon as liberated already, I have no wish to play the prophet, but when we consider the present state of feeling and the natural course of events in Italy, we may regard it as pretty certain that the island will vote neither for remaining separate nor being united to Naples, nor yet for the sovereignty of Prince Napoleon. Only one imaginable case would compel her to make such a sacrifice as the one last-named, and that is, if the whole of Europe were to say to her, "You must either take him or go back to the Bourbon again." Now, such a contingency is impossible, so that certain foreign journals and officious agents will endeavour in vain to render public opinion favourable to this incredible solution, which would be a European calamity through its future consequences.

This day we cease to have French troops in Upper Italy. The last left yesterday. All that now remain in Italy are those who linger at Rome and Civita Vecchia, and these, too, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for their departure. The Pope will also hold himself in readiness for his departure, in spite of Lamoriciere's doughty protection, and in spite of all the thunders of the Vatican. The clerical party is profiting by this absence of the French to spread abroad the report that the Austrians will return to Lombardy before many days are over, and the Austrians themselves are not displeased at being told that the Lombards believe in the truth of it. I do not know whether Austria would like to provoke a general war for the pleasure of re-occupying Milan a short time. Our Government certainly does not lose sight of this eventuality, absurd as it may appear, if not preceded by a declaration of war.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION.

A letter from Genoa, of the 3rd, in the *Siecle*, says:—"I communicate a very important piece of news:—A steamer containing arms, ammunition, and from 700 to 800 picked men, leaves Genoa this evening or to-morrow to assist the insurrection. In selecting the men, only Italians who are old soldiers were taken. The chief of the expedition is known to no one at the hour I write my letter. The officers have been convoked for half-past two in the Acqua Sola, the most frequented promenade of Genoa, to receive their instructions. The fact of the departure of this expedition clearly proves the sympathy of the Genoese for the revolution, and also the impulsiance of the Piedmontese Government to oppose, even if it would do so, 'this great national movement.'"

It is reported that during the negociations about the armistice General Letizia proposed to take the opinion of the senate of Palermo, and that Garibaldi answered "I am the senate."

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The sum realised by Government during the past year by the sale of opium exceeds 4,45,00,000 rupees, or nearly four millions and a half sterling; the cost of the same to the Government, inclusive of all charges of superintendence and cultivation, being about ninety lakhs of rupees, or less than one million sterling. Well might Mr. Wilson remark on the great ability our Indian Government has displayed in making a foreign and independent nation pay a tribute the like willingly, nay eagerly. The worth of the cultivation is to the Government what indigo is to the interlopers, with favourable seasons and favourable markets yielding a large profit; but the indigo cultivation is subject to many more hazards and serious risks than opium, both of market and of season, though the prices of the raw material—that is, the crude opium and the indigo plant—remain unaltered, or change very little. The ryot has had nearly a fixed price from both parties for many years. This is more especially the case with opium. The Government, never increasing the allowance made to the grower, let the price rise in the market to any possible figure: with opium at 800 rupees a chest, or 1,200 rupees a chest, it is all the same to the ryot, and Mr. Wilson was led into a mistake when he drew an illustration from the opium cultivation to prove that a product could not be forced, as markets would always regulate it to the quantity in the end. The variation in quantity quoted in the opium produced through several years was owing to seasons, and not to any stimulus received from the demand of the market. It is very remarkable also in the opium business of the Government, whilst all other produce has risen in value, the rent of lands been enhanced, and the long established indigo planter has lately been obliged to give more for his lands or his plant, the Government has not increased the allowance made to the opium cultivator one anna, unless the return of four annas per seer, of a reduction made by a zealous superintendent a few years ago, be considered an advance in price.

A good example of military discipline has just been set by the French Minister of War, at the expense of an officer of rank. There is a general order that no officer is to send his private horses by railway at the public expense without a special order from the Minister. A brigadier-general having, in spite of this order, required a railway company to transport some horses for him to the Chalons camp, has been visited with a reprimand, and the cost of transport is debited to his private account.

MAILS FOR AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.—The mails for the Australian colonies and New Zealand, intended to be forwarded *via* Southampton, will in future be made up in London on the morning of the 20th of each month, instead of on the 19th, and the mails to be forwarded *via* Marseilles will be made up on the evening of the 20th, instead of on the 18th of the month. On those occasions when the 20th of the month falls on Sunday the mails for Australia, &c., will be made up on the previous evening, and when the 26th of the month falls on Sunday the mails will be made up on the following evening. In consequence of this alteration mails for Ceylon will no longer be dispatched on the 18th and 19th of the month. The Australian mail packets will, in future, proceed no further than Melbourne, and, after leaving Point de Galle, will touch, to land and embark mails, at King George's Sound only. The mails for South Australia, New South Wales, and New Zealand will be landed at Melbourne, and will be forwarded thence to their destination by such means as may be provided by the colonial government. Commencing with the month of July the homeward mails will thenceforward be dispatched from Melbourne on the 26th of each month, and ought to arrive in London with the mails from Calcutta and China due (*via* Marseilles) on the 19th, and (*via* Southampton) on the 18th of every month.—By command of the Post-master General, ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN WHILE PREACHING.—It is our painful duty, says the *Essex Standard*, to record the death of the Rev. William Streatfield, vicar of East Ham, which took place last Sunday evening, whilst in the performance of the duties of his sacred office. It appears that the rev. gentleman was preaching in the parish schoolroom, which is used for Divine service on Sunday evenings, when he was seen to lean forward and stay in his address. The cause was suspected, and assistance was promptly given, and Mr. Streatfield was removed into the vestry-room, but his medical skill could not obtained the vital spark had fled. The deceased had been vicar of East Ham for a period of 34 years, and till recently was rural dean, which office is now discharged by the vicar of West Ham, the Rev. J. Jeune. The deceased was a kind friend, and an affectionate parent, and his death will not only be deeply lamented by his own family, but by all large and distinguished circle of friends.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—A return presented to Parliament, on the motion of Mr. Ayrton, shows that the next annual income which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners receive from property situate within London (or its limits as defined by the Local Management Act) amounts to £22,965.

COUNTY OF CLARE ELECTION.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

House of Commons, Thursday.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to try the petition against the return of Mr. Francis Macnamara Calcutt, one of the sitting members for the county of Clare, sat to-day at 11 o'clock.

Present—Mr. Maher, chairman; Viscount Emlyn, the Earl of Lifford, Mr. Norris, and Mr. Parry Watkington.

Sir F. Slade, Mr. Phinn, and Mr. Wesley, appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Clarke and Mr. Karslake for the sitting member.

Mr. Clarke stated as a preliminary objection, which should cause the committee not to enter upon the case, that the petition assumed that there was an election for the county of Clare in the month of May, 1859, and another in the month of April, 1860, and that Mr. Calcutt, a candidate at both elections, did, at the election of 1859, make a payment that rendered him ineligible to stand as a candidate in April 1860. In the inquiry held after the election of May, 1859, on the petition of Mr. Calcutt, against the return of Colonel Lake White, the very charge now retied upon was brought before a committee of the House, and as the committee pronounced its decision he had a right to enter a plea of *autre fois acquit* against the committee removing the matter.

The Chairman said that the matter would, no doubt, be taken up by Sir F. Slade, in his opening statement, and that he could not entertain it now. It was, no doubt, an essential feature in the case.

Sir F. Slade, in opening his case on the petitioner, Captain Charles White, said that he would address himself to the point advanced by Mr. Clarke. The voluminous work which Mr. Clarke had published contained cases which showed that his verbal statement was not correct—that the plea now adduced to the committee was a new one. He (Mr. F. Slade) denied that the committee which had tried Mr. Calcutt's petition against Colonel White pronounced any judgment on the charge brought forward in the present petition. Undoubtedly Mr. Clarke was correct in saying that Colonel White applied to the committee to decide that, in consequence of Mr. Calcutt having made the payments at the election of 1859, he was not eligible to stand at the election which must ensue on Colonel White's being unseated. The resolution adopted by the committee on the subject was contained in their report to the House, and merely stated that the committee had not before it sufficient evidence to enable them to report that Mr. Calcutt was disqualified from becoming a candidate at a future election; but this mere casual remark could not bind Captain Charles White, the present petitioner, who was in nowise a party to it. So far from the present strange doctrine being advanced before the committee then sitting, it was expedient to provide that it should not be brought before a committee after the election rendered necessary by Colonel Luke White's being unseated, the counsel then acting for Mr. Calcutt stated to the committee that if Mr. Calcutt presented himself at the coming election, it would be time enough on his doing so to make out such a case against him. That statement, he was quite sure, had influenced the committee from going fully into the point, and caused them to report that sufficient evidence had not been brought before them to enable it to report to the House Mr. Calcutt's disqualification. However, Mr. Calcutt, well knowing that the charge was still hanging over him, and was fatal to his sitting for the county of Clare at the coming election, had the hardihood to contest the county. He would now more fully enter into the charges. Mr. Calcutt, at the election of May, 1859, paid to the under-sheriff a sum of £120. This sum was largely over the amount allowed by law, and Mr. Calcutt showed that he was aware of its illegality by the fact that he returned it to the auditor a sum of £50 as paid to the under-sheriff. This payment, in accordance with the 1 and 2 of the Act Geo. IV. c. 58, rendered him ineligible to be returned at the same election for which such illegal payment was made. Mr. Calcutt was not returned at the election of 1859, but the writ was not satisfied upon the occasion, as Colonel White, who was returned, was afterwards unseated by the House. The election which took place in April of the present year, by reason of the House having taken that course, was in law the same election as that announced, but not completed, in May, 1859. But Mr. Calcutt had not satisfied himself with this illegal payment, for the amounts which he paid to his agents were beyond the statutable allowance. Capt. Charles White and Mr. Calcutt were the candidates in April of the present year, and Capt. White caused notice to be served on Mr. Calcutt, and on persons presenting themselves told them that he was ineligible. It was true that Mr. Calcutt had the majority of votes at the last election, but the disqualification he had just stated affected his right *ab initio*, and he respectfully asked the committee to pronounce a decision to that effect.

Mr. Ralph Cusack, Clerk of the Hanaper Office, produced the poll books, and Mr. Naylor proved the issue and return of the writ.

Mr. Stephen O'Halloran examined—He was election auditor at the election of May, 1859; that document now handed him (an account of election expenses paid by Mr. Calcutt) was the one which he received in a letter from Mr. Coffey, Mr. Calcutt's conducting agent, at the election of May, 1859; he could not swear that this very document was the one he received, or the one which he had handed in at the last inquiry, but similar items were in both.

Mr. Peter Burroughs Sharkey was examined, and stated that he remembered the document now produced being put in by Mr. O'Halloran, at the last inquiry; it came into his possession at the close of the proceedings; he believed he got it from the committee clerk; he was examined at the last inquiry; he did not think he had this document in his possession at that time; the words in pencil on the document, "true copy," were put in one of his clerks.

Mr. Falk, clerk of the committee which investigated the petition against Col. Luke White, was examined, and stated that he thought the document now in question would have his initials on it, if it had been read; if it had been merely put in, but not read, it would not bear his initials.

Mr. W. Smith, solicitor, gave evidence of the mode of travelling by rail from Dublin to Ennis. The first-class fare for the distance was £1 8s.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke—If he were employed to go to the country from Dublin, he would charge three guineas a day travelling expenses; got £35 for acting in Ennistymon for Lord Francis Conyngham, at the last election.

Mr. Henry Green, examined—Was sub-sheriff of Clare during the election of 1859; the conducting agents for the several candidates agreed to pay the sheriff £120 each; he was paid by cheque the amount for Mr. Calcutt; Mr. Joynt, refused to pay the amount for Col. Luke White, and insisted that an account should be made out; the legal charge turned out to be £73.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke—Mr. Calcutt did not at the last election claim credit for the over payment which he had made at the previous election; he had not paid the expenses of the election yet; the custom had been to give something additional to the legal amount; witness told the agents the expenses would be about £280, and they agreed to give, each as their share, £120; the complainant had nothing to do with influencing him to ensure Mr. Calcutt's return.

Mr. Clarke then addressed the committee for Mr. Calcutt. He said that the present charge had been already disposed of. It was true that the point of the under-sheriff having been overpaid was not then brought forward, but the question as to the agents had been entertained by the committee, and a decision given. Mr. Calcutt prayed for the seat, then he petitioned against Colonel White, but did not persevere, in consequence of the difficulties which a scrutiny would have involved; but as he had prayed for the seat, it was then for Col. White to go into the charges against Mr. Calcutt's proceedings. He did so recriminate, and adduced evidence to show that Mr. Calcutt was disqualified from again standing; but the committee, having heard the evidence adduced, gave in the report, which had been mentioned. This decision of "non proven" amounted, in his opinion, to a verdict of acquittal, and established that a decision had already been given upon the case. The committee had heard the circumstances under which the payment of £120 had been made. He would adduce further evidence to show that Mr. Calcutt's agents not knowing what the legal expenses were, had paid that sum on the undertaking that the surplus beyond the legal expenses should be refunded. But the committee had already heard that the fee had not been given by way of compliment.

The Chairman said that it was unnecessary to dwell upon the point of corruption, as that was out of the question.

Mr. Clarke then proceeded to argue that the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., cap. 58, relied upon by the petitioner, had been virtually repealed by the Reform Act. The number of polling places had, under the Reform and similar acts, been increased to such an extent as to render it impossible to comply with the requirements of the act alleged.

Mr. David Coffey, solicitor, was then examined, and said that he had been conducting agent of Mr. Calcutt at the election of 1859; he had been obliged to bring down attorneys from Dublin for the election, as those on the spot had been retained by the other candidates; he agreed to give £20 each to all, except one, who was to receive £25; these gentlemen were engaged 7 or 8 days, some of them 9 or 10 days; a meeting was held at the under-sheriff's, to determine about the expenses, at which he was present; Mr. Green, the under-sheriff, asked for £120 for witnesses, and said he would return any surplus; this caused him to ask Mr. Calcutt for a cheque to that amount; Mr. Calcutt after the proceedings upon the last petition, instructed witnesses to take legal proceedings for the recovery of this surplus, but witness advised him not to pay the expenses of the election then coming on until such surplus was accounted for.

The committee then adjourned.

IMPUDENT ROBBERY AT WINDSOR.—On Wednesday morning last, about six o'clock, an impudent thief walked into the Castle Hotel, Windsor, and proceeded up the principal staircase to the bed-room of Sir John Thorold, and stole from the dressing-table a gold watch and chain, several valuable rings and pins, nine sovereigns, and some silver, with which he got off. He was respectably dressed in black, and had dark mustachios and whiskers. The bar-maid, seeing the fellow enter the hall of the hotel so early in the morning, locked the bar door and followed him upstairs but as he had entered the bed-room, she considered he was one of the gentlemen who attended the races, and had taken the apartments for the week. Sir John was awake at the time, but thought it was the valet who had entered the room, and therefore the rogue quietly left it, and coolly following the valet, who at the time was going down stairs, made his escape. Immediately after the discovery of the robbery, information was given to the borough police, and telegraphed to the different stations and Scotland Yard. By some fortunate occurrence the thief left behind the table a diamond pin worth 40 guineas.

A match has been effected between the Bank of Holland and Co. and Sir John Lubbock and Co.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

The select committee appointed to inquire into the operation and effect of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854, "and whether any and what further measures are necessary for the prevention of corrupt practices at elections," have agreed to the following resolutions, which are published with Thursday's Parliamentary papers:—

That it is the opinion of this committee—

1. That the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act should be renewed for a period of five years, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, subject to the alterations and additions suggested in the subsequent resolutions.

2. That sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 of that Act, which define bribery, treating, and undue influence, and which provide for the expunging of the names of voters convicted of bribery from the electoral roll, should be continued, but that the penal sum which shall be recoverable against any person coming within the provisions of sections 3, 4, and 5, should be reduced to £20.

3. That sections 7 and 8, prohibiting the giving of cockades and ribbons, and respecting the appointment of voters as special constables, be continued.

4. That it is inexpedient to continue the restrictions contained in section 9, providing for the recovery of the pecuniary penalties, imposed by the previous clauses, in the superior courts alone.

5. That sections 10 and 11, respecting the costs of prosecutions by bribery, and the notice of election to be given by the returning-officer, ought to be continued.

6. That it is inexpedient that provisions for the payment of costs by the prosecutor of any indictment for bribery are not in conformity with the ordinary course of criminal law, and tend to indispose any person from undertaking the duty of prosecuting those guilty of the offence of bribery. Your committee think they should not be continued.

7. That it appears to your committee that the limitation of time for proceedings for bribery, contained in section 14 of the act, is a reasonable one, and should be continued.

8. That while the evidence before your committee affords no sufficient grounds for believing that corrupt practices at elections have in recent years increased, yet they are of opinion that the sections of the Corrupt Practices Act respecting the election auditor—viz., sections 15 to 34 inclusive, and sections 2 and 3—have failed to prevent or to secure disclosure, or to facilitate detection of such corrupt practices, and in some cases have had the indirect effect of increasing the difficulty of establishing the existence of such corrupt practices, before election committees; those sections, therefore, should be repealed.

9. That the publication of election expenses affords protection against illegal expenditure to candidates and their friends *bona fide* desirous to avoid it.

10. That to ensure such publication, it is expedient that a detailed statement of all election expenses, with the bills and vouchers attached, be sent to the returning-officer, within one month after the election; and that the statement published by him, and that a penalty should be incurred by any wilful concealment or false statement of such expenses.

11. That all such bills and vouchers shall be open for the inspection of electors, on payment of a fee of 1s., for a period of six months after they have been sent in.

12. That it is expedient to provide that it shall not be lawful to make any payment for or on behalf of any candidate at an election, on account or in respect of such election, otherwise than through an agent whose name and address shall be declared in writing to the returning-officer, and published by him at or before the nomination; and that any person making any such payment, otherwise than through such agent, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

13. That it is expedient that the provisions of section 16 of the Act, limiting a time for sending in the demands upon candidates at an election, should be continued.

14. That to require a declaration from the candidate at an election, and from those returned to Parliament, that they have not paid and will not pay any election expenses, except through an election auditor, or some other public officer, would tend alike to both to secure full disclosure or detection of illegal expenditure, and to prevent its being incurred by those determined to have recourse to corrupt practices.

15. That it is not expedient to provide for the appointment of an election auditor empowered to tax and settle the amount of all accounts and pecuniary demands upon a candidate on account of an election.

16. That it is expedient that no candidate shall, by himself or his agents, directly or indirectly employ or retain for any purpose connected with the election a greater number of paid agents, or of persons paid or to be paid for any services or pretended services, than are *bona fide* requisite for the due conduct of the business of the election.

17. That section 28, making the giving of refreshments to voter on the nomination or polling days an illegal act, should be reasserted.

18. That the remaining sections, 35, 36, and 38, being those relating to evidence, and the disqualification of candidates by bribery, and the interpretation clause, be renewed.

19. With respect to the payment of travelling expenses, that the prohibition contained in the first section of the 21 and 22 Vic. c. 87, of the payment of, or agreement for the giving of any valuable consideration to a voter for or in respect of his travelling expenses, for the purpose of polling at an election, should be continued; your committee are of opinion that it should not be lawful for any person to provide conveyance for any voter for the purpose of polling at any election for a borough; but that it is expedient to continue the provision of the said section, authorising the candidate or his agent to provide conveyance for any voter for the purpose of polling in counties.

20. That in England, on the application of a certain number of electors in a county, it shall be lawful for the Queen in Council to alter the number of polling places, and to multiply or alter the polling districts; such application to be transmitted to the Queen in Council, together with their opinion or observations thereupon; and that the Queen in Council, on the like application, be authorised to alter from time to time the number and situation of the polling places in the boroughs of East Retford, Shoreham, Cricklade, and Aylesbury.

21. That it is expedient to re-enact the provision contained in the 1st section of the Act 7 and 8 Geo. 4, c. 37, making incapable of voting those employed by any candidate, for the purpose of the election, for fee or reward; and that it should be further made a misdemeanour for such persons to give any vote.

22. That election committees shall be required to report to the House the names of all such persons as they shall find to have been guilty of bribery or treating.

23. That election committee shall be required to report to the House whether, in their opinion, all, or any, of such persons should be prosecuted.

24. That the evidence, in any such case, shall be referred to the Attorney-General, with a view to his instituting a prosecution against such person, if the evidence should, in his opinion, be sufficient to support a prosecution.

25. That a similar course shall be taken with respect to any person reported by a commission of inquiry into corrupt practices to have been guilty of bribery, and not furnished by them with a certificate of indemnity.

26. That it is expedient to simplify the forms of proceedings, in indictments and informations for bribery, and in actions for penalties, by permitting a general allegation of the offence, and by making the certificate of the returning-officer sufficient evidence of the holding of the election, and of a person having been a candidate thereat.

27. That in addition to the election committee, or on the trial of any action, or indictment, or information, for any offence under the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, should be at liberty to refuse to answer a question, on the ground that his answer may tend to criminate himself on a charge of bribery, but that the committee or court shall have power to give a certificate to such witness that he has made a true discovery, which certificate shall be a protection to the witness from all proceedings against him for corrupt practices at the election in respect of which his testimony has been given.

28. That the offence of treating be extended to the providing of meat, drink, and entertainment, by a candidate or his agent, to persons other than electors, with a view to influencing the votes; and the return of persons who shall be found to have been paid for furnishing such meat, drink, or entertainment, shall be liable to be struck off as bad votes on scrutiny.

29. That it is expedient to permit evidence of treating to be given before an election committee, as in the case of a charge of bribery, without requiring preliminary proof of agency.

30. That it is expedient to enact that the votes of those who shall be found to have bribed or treated voters shall be liable to be struck off as bad votes on a scrutiny.

31. That the copy made by the shorthand writer before an election committee of his notes be printed from day to day, and copies furnished to the agents before election committees, for the counsel and their counsel, the cost of printing being defrayed by them.

32. That if, after the presentation of a report to Parliament, by a commission of inquiry into corrupt practices at an election for any county, or borough, that extensive bribery has prevailed in such place, the House of Common shall resolve that no writ ought to be issued for an election of a member or members for such place till the expiration of five years from the date of such resolution; provided that such provision shall not be held in any way to affect the right of Parliament either altogether to disfranchise such place, or to alter, suspend, or take away the right of voting of all, or any, of the electors therein.

33. That the certificate of indemnity, given by a commission of inquiry to witnesses, making a full disclosure before them, shall be deemed and declared to apply only to such penal actions, forfeitures, punishments, disabilities, incapacities, and criminal prosecutions, as the witness was liable to at the time when he gave his evidence.

34. That every election committee appointed to inquire into the allegation of a petition charging bribery or other corrupt practices to have been committed, shall report to the House whether or not corrupt practices have, or that there is reason to believe that corrupt practices have, extensively prevailed in the place to which the petition refers, at the election in question. That sections 2 and 3 of the Act 5 and 6 Vic. c. 102, be repealed.

35. Where extensive bribery or treating is alleged to have prevailed at an election for any county or borough, or where corrupt payments are alleged to have been made in respect of the last election, after the expiry of the period limited for the presentation of a petition against the return of the writ for such election, and a petition complaining thereof is lodged under the conditions contained in the 4th or in the 6th sections of the said Act of 5 and 6 Vict., that then, upon a joint address of both Houses of Parliament (the recognizances required by the said act being conditioned to pay the costs of such inquiry if the allegations of the petition be not sustained), a certificate shall be granted to the petitioner and witness from all proceedings against him for corrupt practices at the election in respect of which his testimony has been given.

36. That it has been proved to the satisfaction of your committee that an intimate connexion exists between bribery at municipal and Parliamentary elections, and it is expedient that the provisions as to penalties and forfeitures for the offence of bribery at such such election should be assimilated as far as possible.

37. That the franchise of the Universities being essentially a non-resident franchise, the electors of the Universities should be at liberty to vote at elections for members of the Universities by recording their vote, in a prescribed form, before a justice of the peace, to be transmitted by the post to the returning-officer.

38. That any person in the employ of any other person should be at liberty to absent himself from such employ on the day of polling at an election for such time as may be necessary to enable him to vote, and for the sole purpose of voting for the place where he resides, without being subject to any abatement or loss of wages, or other penalty.

39. That the fee of 1s. on the fee of the returning-officer should be regulated by statute.

"According to the law of Russia," says the *Constitutionnel*, "all female subjects of that empire who marry foreigners are compelled to sell whatever real estate they may happen to possess. The Countess de Morny, having by the death of her father, Prince Troubetzkoi, inherited some landed property in Russia, made use of the provisions of the law. Count de Morny consequently applied to the Emperor Alexander to allowed a year for effecting the sale, and his request was immediately granted."

Mr. Jacob Reynolds, leading member of Lloyd's has announced the appointment of underwriter to the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co. at Liverpool.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—YESTERDAY.

French v. Graham.

The Chancellor delivered judgment in this case, which has been already reported in our columns. His lordship said he saw no doubt there was a breach of trust by the respondent, in lending, in 1846, the sum of £700, which was lent to him and his co-trustee (now deceased), in trust for the petitioner, to be managed in the most advantageous way for his benefit. This sum was lost in consequence of the security on which it was lent having turned out fruitless. His lordship said he had not doubt, as to Mr. Graham's liability to make good the trust fund, but there might be some question as to the liability of the representative of the deceased trustee upon the facts of the case. He would therefore allow the case to stand for further inquiry relative to the matters put forward on her behalf.

Crofton v. Bourne.

This was a petition to have a sum of £1,460, lodged in bank to the credit of Mr. Thomas Daniel Bourne, a trustee under a settlement executed after the marriage of Edward Crofton and wife, paid to a former child of the wife, and the children of the second marriage, to the exclusion of children of the name of Doyle, issue of the third marriage.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Heyland, for the petitioners, stated that a person named Daniel Doyle died in 1828, having issue, widow, Margaret Cain, and two children, Ellen Croften, the mother of the petitioners, and Lucy Taylor, the wife of Mr. Bernard Taylor, him surviving. The widow, Margaret, took out administration, and some litigation having arisen between them, £1,500 was lodged in court, together with a further sum of £1,340, 3 per cent. stock, and which two sums represented the portion of her father's estate. Subsequently Mrs. Crofton was declared entitled, a deed of settlement was then executed, settling £1,460, part of that fund, in trustees, of whom Mr. Bourne is now the survivor, and the question in this suit arose upon the construction of that deed. The framers of the deed took it for granted that as the lady had been married twice, and had several children, that she would not be married a third time; but she disappointed them in that matter, for in appearance she buried Mr. Crofton, her third husband, and then married a Mr. Doyle, by whom she had three children more, and those children now claim to be entitled under this deed, which never contemplated the possibility of their existence. Counsel then argued on the effect of the terms of the deed, which all through mentioned the children of Edward Crofton, and Ellen, his wife; and referred to them as "the aforesaid children," and "such children," &c., and submitted that under those provisions the children of an after marriage could not take.

Mr. Wickens, Q.C., for Doyles, argued that the property being that of the wife, and all her children being referred to in the deed, it was manifest her children by an after-taken husband were entitled.

Mr. Malley appeared for the trustee, and Messrs. Darley and Treston for other parties.

His Lordship decided that the children of the last marriage were entitled, the objects of the deed being distinctly defined by its terms to be Margaret Conroy, the only child of the first marriage, and the Croftons, the children of the second marriage; and directed the trustee to bring the fund into court—his costs, and the costs of the petitioners, to be provided for out of the fund.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

Sheckleton v. Sheckleton.

This was an appeal from the decretal order of Master Brooks.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., with Mr. Stephens, appeared for the appellant; Mr. Chatterton, Q.C., and Mr. Shapeg, for the trustees.

It appears that James Sheckleton, of Collon, in the county of Louth, miller and bleacher, on the 15th of May, 1856, executed a deed of assignment to John Rowland and John Spencer, as trustees, whereby he assigned to them the entire of his property for the benefit of such creditors as should expend their signatures to the deed, by which they agreed to accept a composition of 10s in the pound. On the 22nd of the same month, he executed to these trustees a bond upon which judgment was marked on the 27th instant. The deed of the 15th of May was not registered. The bond and deed were, confessedly, executed without any money consideration, and the assignees of James Sheckleton objected to those instruments before the Master, on the ground that they were invalid. It was, however, decided by the Master that the judgment in the bond should be upheld, and he accordingly distributed the funds in court amongst the parties who signed the deed, as collateral with the bond and judgment and signed for the same purpose. It appeared that a sale had taken place of the estate of Sheckleton, and the amount realised was brought into court. The question before the Master was, whether or not the two assignees of which William Magee was the holder should be declared to have priority to the judgment of Rowland and Spicer. The decision below being adverse to the judgment creditor, Magee, he gave notice of the present appeal.

Mr. Brewster entered very fully into the facts of the case, which is of a complicated nature. At the close of his statement, after hearing Mr. Chatterton, Q.C., for Rowland and Spicer

His Honour directed the matter to stand over to Thursday next.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Full Court.)

Martin v. King.

The action in this case was instituted for the recovery of damages from the defendant, Mr. King, a magistrate, resident in the county of Wexford, for an alleged false imprisonment.

Counsel for the defendant (Mr. Johnstone) said that he had served notice of a motion to change the venue from Dublin to Wexford, but he would now ask the court to allow the motion to stand, in consequence of a fatality which had occurred in the preparation of the affidavit on which the motion was to be grounded. The affidavit the defendant intended to make was that of a witness who resided in Wexford, but he found it necessary to examine in his defence resident in Waterford, but he omitted the averment which some of the counsel had held to be important—namely, that he intended to examine those witnesses. He wanted time to amend the affidavit by the insertion of the latter averment.

The Chief Justice said if the defendant swore that they were material and necessary witnesses, the court would infer that he intended to examine them, unless there were other circumstances in the case calculated to lead to a different conclusion. Mr. Johnstone might therefore proceed with his motion, without waiting to amend the affidavit.

Mr. Johnstone then read the affidavit, setting forth the names of the witnesses in question, and stating that they all lived in the county of Waxford, near Taghmon, where the cause of action arose.

Mr. Ryan resisted the motion on the part of the plaintiff, and said if the venue were changed the plaintiff's case would be ruined by the Act of Parliament which gave the plaintiff a right to select his venue a dead letter. In all cases of false imprisonment against a justice of the peace, it would be necessary to examine the magistrate himself, and the policeman by whom the arrest had been made, who, of course, would be resident in the place where the cause of action arose; and if the present application were granted, it would operate to a denial of justice in all such cases the defendant would have a right to change the venue to the locality in question. He also opposed the motion on the ground that the case was for trial at the ensuing after sittings before the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and that the change of venue would involve delay. He offered, on the part of the plaintiff, to pay the additional expense which would be incurred by bringing up the defendant's witnesses to Dublin.

Mr. Justice Hayes—But that offer is always followed by a declaration that it would be more convenient to you to have a trial in Dublin.

The Chief Justice said that the rule of the court was to decide upon the change of venue, with reference chiefly to the substantial balance of convenience. The Act of Parliament gave the court jurisdiction to deal with the matter, and if it did not, the right of the plaintiff to lose his venue might be often used for purposes of oppression, as in a case where the cause of action arose in Cork, and all the witnesses resided there, but the venue was laid in Derry. In the present case the balance of convenience was in favour of having the proceedings tried in Wexford, and the court would therefore change the venue to that county.

The Queen, at the prosecution of Patrick Lennon, v. A. S Butler.

Mr. Hamilton, with Mr. Macdonough, Q.C., appeared to show cause against a conditional order which had been obtained for a writ of *certiorari* to bring the proceedings before the court, a warrant of commitment issued by Mr. Butler, under which he was detained in the jail of Ennis-killen.

It appeared that some of the police having stated that to the best of their belief the prosecutor could give important evidence as to the sale of spirits by publicans of the town at prohibited hours, a summons to procure his attendance at court was issued. The case was called on, and on his not being present at the time, the prosecutor refused to attend, whereupon the defendant, not sitting in petty sessions, granted a warrant against him on the information of a police-constable. Upon this warrant he was arrested and lodged in jail, where he remained until liberated by the Court of Queen's Bench.

Mr. James Hamilton, on the part of the defendant, now came to show cause against the rule absolute for a conditional order for the *certiorari*. He contended that a *certiorari* would only issue to bring up some record or judicial proceeding, whereas the granting of the warrant was simply a ministerial act.

The Chief Justice said there could be no doubt that the warrant was illegal, and if the prosecutor brought an action for false imprisonment, the defendant might plead a justification. The question was, did a *certiorari* lie in the case?

Mr. Dowse, who appeared to oppose the motion, said he had authorities ruling the point. It was necessary to have the warrant brought up in order to its being quashed. If this were not done, and the prosecutor brought his action, an objection would be taken that the warrant was still in existence. If this were merely a ministerial act a *certiorari* would not lie; and if the magistrate were merely the hand to execute the law without having the head to understand it, then the act would be ministerial. I hope the decision of the court in this case will have the effect of teaching this stipendiary magistrate, who ought to know already what the law is.

Chief Justice—Now that the system of competitive examinations has been established, I wish the Government would extend it to the office of stipendiary magistrate, so that those who are appointed to it may know a little of the law. (Laughter).

Mr. Dowse remarked that neither Government would like to do that, for their friends would fare very badly on both sides (laughter).

The Court were about to decide the case, when Mr. Macdonough came in and requested permission to say a few words. The court acceded to the application, and the learned counsel then proceeded to open the case anew, it being understood that Mr. Dowse was to have the opportunity of replying to his arguments.

The arguments had not concluded when the court rose.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—NISI PRIUS.

Lists of Records and Abstracts of Issues for Trial at the Sittings after Trinity Term, 1860, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th day of June, 1860.

The Lord Chief Justice will sit each day at half-past ten o'clock, and the court proceed with the list, and will order every case to be struck out in which the plaintiff's attorney does not attend when called, or is not ready to proceed.

City Common Jury Cases.—John M. Cosin v. William R. Armstrong, bill of exchange; Benedict Barnard and others v. James Flynn, defendant's acceptance; William W. Bentley and another v. Daniel R. Alt, money lent; Samuel Beatty v. William R. Armstrong, bill of exchange; William Sherring v. John Bourne, money lent; James Hunt against Ellen Croften, the mother of the petitioners, and Lucy Taylor, the wife of Mr. Bernard Taylor, him surviving. The widow, Margaret, took out administration, and some litigation having arisen between them, £1,500 was lodged in court, together with a further sum of £1,340, 3 per cent. stock, and which two sums represented the portion of her father's estate. Subsequently Mrs. Crofton was declared entitled, a deed of settlement was then executed, settling £1,460, part of that fund, in trustees, of whom Mr. Bourne is now the survivor, and the question in this suit arose upon the construction of that deed. The framers of the deed took it for granted that as the lady had been married twice, and had several children, that she would not be married a third time; but she disappoint